THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No. 107. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1866. TRIPLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIFTH EDITION

LATEST FROM BALTIMORE.

Particulars of the Arrest of Swann's Police Commissioners.

Judge Bond's Decision.

He Requires Them to Give $25,000 Bonds to Keep the Peace.

They Refuse to Give Bail, and Are Committed to Prison.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

BALTIMORE, November 3.—At 1.30 P. M. a few of the regular police force appeared in the vestibule of the court-house, and commenced at once to eject the Sheriff's posse, who were crowding up the stairway from the south entrance to the Sheriff's office above. A scuffle ensued, and for a time there was considerable confusion and much threatening language used. Many of the spectators, becoming alarmed, made a hasty exit from the building, causing much excitement outside.

Presently the new Commissioners were seen approaching from the north end of the building, in Lexington street. They had scarcely entered, when Marshal Carmichel appeared coming from the direction of the Central Police Station, at the head of a large body of police, who made a rapid entrance, and in a few minutes cleared the Sheriff's posse out of the building.

On entering the Criminal Court a Deputy Sheriff appeared, and announced that the bench-warrants for the arrest of Valiant and Young had been served, and in a few minutes thereafter the Sheriff appeared with Messrs. Valiant and Young in custody.

The Court informed them that there would be an opportunity afforded them to procure counsel. Presently their counsel appeared, and inquired for the affidavits upon which the arrest had been made.

The State's Attorney briefly recited the evidence that had been given by the witnesses upon whose testimony the bench-warrants for the arrest had been issued.

The counsel for the new Commissioners then proceeded to argue that the arrest was an unwarrantable one. Their clients were the duly commissioned Commissioners of Police, and were exercising only their legal authority.

Judge Bond had already replied as follows to the application for a bench warrant:

"As the State's Attorney for Baltimore city, it is your duty to bring to the notice of the Court the very grave facts you have just mentioned. It is the tribunal here charged with the punishment of crime and the preservation of the peace; and whatever power it has for these purposes should be immediately invoked and exercised to prevent the violence which you suggest is contemplated.

"It is not our duty to determine the question in dispute between the claimants of the office of Police Commissioners, but it ought not to be truthfully said that in a Government so long established as that of Maryland, the only way to obtain possession of an office is by force of arms. The courts are open. An appeal to them can be speedily heard and all official right determined.

"This course must be pursued; and any array of force for any purpose of this kind is an unlawful assembly, and the parties so engaged in it are guilty of a breach of the peace, and must be immediately arrested. All the power of this court shall be exercised with vigor and promptness to prevent such violation of law, and the public peace shall be preserved at all hazards.

"The fact that persons claiming ri[illegible]y or wrongfully to be Police Commissioners [illegible] about to place persons on the streets as Police Officers charged with the duty of preserving the public peace, is calculated to alarm the public mind. The dread of collision between the two forces, and of ultimate armed conflict, will fill the minds of peaceable and order-loving citizens with terror. It is impossible that this should be allowed if the law can prevent it, and the warrant you ask for shall issue."

The Commissioners Held to Keep the Peace.

BALTIMORE, November 3, 3·18 P. M.—Judge Bond has given his decided order that each of the parties (Valiant and Young) be required to give bail in the sum of $25,000 to keep the peace towards the Board of Police of the city of Baltimore.

The New Commissioners and the Sheriff Locked Up.

Sheriff Thompson was also required to give bail in the same amount. It is understood that all the parties refused to give bail, and it is expected they will be committed.

There are reports that they intend to appeal to General Canby to be released from custody. The new police officers have disappeared from the streets. Some of them have been arrested.

All is quiet, but a deep interest is manifested in the large crowds of people in the streets, eagerly discussing affairs. The old Board of Police have ordered the closing of all taverns and places where liquor is sold.

LATER.

The parties have been committed to jail, having refused to give the required bail. It is now rumored that martial law will be declared by General Canby.

CASH AND DEED BOXES, AND A FULL assortment of Stationers' Tin Goods, at MOSS & CO. S. No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 wa2t

BARBER'S IMPROVED PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES. Superior to all others. They excite the wonder and admiration of all who use them. Manufactory and Sales-rooms, No. 248 N. EIGHTH Street, Phila., Pa.

OPERA GLASSES.
Assortment large and varied. Prices low. 9 24 3m

MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of sale by the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to me directed will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at GEORGE W. POWELL'S, No. 129 N. FRONT street, Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, November [illegible], at 11 o'clock A. [illegible] One COPPER STILL, WORM, ETC. [illegible]

Also, at 2 o'clock, same day, one C[illegible] WORM, SINGLINGS Etc., on the [illegible] S. SECOND street, lately in [illegible] premises, No. 1724 and on MONDAY, November [illegible] possession of John Friel, at No. 1820 MARKET [illegible] 12, at 11 o'clock, A. M., SINGLINGS, etc., [illegible] street, one COPPER STILL [illegible] lately in possession of William Te[illegible]

Also, at 1 [illegible] o'clock, same day, in Montrose street, between Se[illegible]venteenth and Eighteenth, one COPPER STILL, [illegible] HOGSHEADS, Etc., lately in possession of persons unknown.

Parties wishing to purchase can examine the property on the premises above mentioned two days previous to sale.

P. C. ELLMAKER,
U. S. Marshal, Eastern District of Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, November 3, 1866. [illegible]

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL, BROAD and OXFORD Street will be reopened To-morrow. Rev. FRANK L. ROBBINS will preach at 10½ A. M. and also at 3½ P. M., to the Children of the Sabbath School. All friends of this new enterprise are invited.

At 7½ P. M. there will be services in the GREEN HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, GIRARD Avenue, above Sixteenth, for the masses, the Pastor officiating. All seats free.

FIFTH REFORMED CHURCH, GREEN Street, near Sixteenth. Regular services resumed by the Pastor, Rev. S. H. GIESY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening, first of a series of sermons on "Elisha." The contrast—"Elijah and Elisha." Strangers invited.

PASSYUNK BAPTIST SABBATH SCHOOL.—Twenty-fifth Anniversary To-Morrow (Sunday) Afternoon. Exercises commencing at 2½ o'clock. Addresses by Revs. J. A. McKEAN, JOSEPH PERRY, WILLIAM WILDER, REYBOLD, STILES, and others.

THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF DISCOURSES upon the Conversion of the Thief upon the Cross will be preached To-Morrow at 3½ o'clock, in the PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD above Chesnut street, by Rev. J. M. CROWELL, D. D.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. FRANKFORD Road and MONTGOMERY Avenue—Rev. SAMUEL FAIRLEY, Pastor at 10½ A. M., "Satan's Work;" and 7 P. M., "The Last Supper." Seats for all. You are welcome.

KENSINGTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Union Services.—Rev. GEORGE MEARS, Editor of "American Presbyterian" at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. J. W. CHARLTON, of the M. P. Church, at 3½.

MESSIAH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, THIRTEENTH and OXFORD.—Rev. F. W. CONRAD, D. D., Pastor will preach on Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Come.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth.—Services To-morrow morning at 10½, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. A. G. PELTZ. Sunday School in the afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

GERMANTOWN SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of TULPEHOCKEN and GREEN Streets. Preaching To-morrow morning at 10½, and evening at 7½, by Rev. Mr HALLOWAY, of New Brunswick, N. J.

SOUTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, above Eleventh.—Preaching by the Pastor. Rev. RICHARD A. MALLERY, at 10½. Communion at 3½, Union Prayer Meeting at 7½. All invited.

REV. EDWARD J. GALVIN, OF BROOKfield, Mass., will preach at LANGSTROTH'S HALL, Germantown. To-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock, and evening at 7½.

WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching To-morrow by Rev. E. H. NEVIN, at 10½ A. M. Sermon at 7½ P. M. on "Theatres." Strangers welcome.

REV. GEORGE DANA BOARDMAN will preach in GREEN HILL HALL S. E. corner SIXTEENTH and POPLAR Streets, To-Morrow Afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, THIRD STREET, below Walnut.—Children's church To-morrow Afternoon, at 3 o'clock. It*

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

PASTORAL LETTER OF THE SECOND PLENARY COUNCIL.

The Archbishops and Bishops of the United States, in Plenary Council Assembled, to the Clergy and Laity of their Charge.

Venerable Brethren of the Clergy—Beloved Children of the Laity:—

After the lapse of more than fourteen years it has again been permitted us to assemble in Plenary Council, for the purpose of more effectually uniting our efforts for the promotion of the great object of our ministry—the advancement of the interests of the Church of God. God, indeed, needs not human agency, although He vouchsafes to employ it. As in assuming our nature our Divine Redeemer subjected Himself to its conditions and was made like unto us, sin only excepted, so He has willed that in the establishment and maintenance of His Church, human agency should be employed, and the means best adapted for the attainment of its great end should be selected.

Among these means, the assembling in council of the Bishops placed over the different portions of Christ's flock, in union with, and in obedience to, the Chief Bishop, to whom He has committed the care of the whole—lambs and sheep, people and pastors—has always been reckoned as among the most efficacious. Hence the reverence with which the Christian world has ever regarded the Councils of the Church. Of these, some are called general, because representing the universal church—the body of pastors in union with its head—and are, therefore, the highest expression of the authority which Christ has given to His Church.

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RELATIONS OF THE CHURCH TO THE STATE.

The enemies of the Church fail not to represent her claims as incompatible with the independence of the civil power, and her action as impeding the exertions of the State to promote the well-being of society. So far from these charges being founded in fact, the authority and influence of the Church will be found to be the most efficacious support of the temporal authority by which society is governed. The Church, indeed, does not proclaim the absolute and entire independence of the civil power, because it teaches with the Apostle, that "all power is of God;" that the temporal magistrate is His minister, and that the power of the sword he wields is a delegated exercise of authority committed to him from on high. For the children of the Church obedience to the civil power is not a submission to force which may not be resisted, nor merely the compliance with a condition for peace and security; but a religious duty founded on obedience to God, by whose authority the civil magistrate exercises his power. This power, however, as subordinate and delegated, must always be exercised agreeably to God's law. In prescribing anything contrary to that law the civil power transcends its authority, and has no claim on the obedience of the citizen. Never can it be lawful to disobey God, as the Apostles, Peter and John, so explicitly declared before the tribunal which sat in judgment on them: "If it be just in the sight of God to hear you rather than God, judge ye." This undeniable principle does not, however, entail the same consequences in the Catholic system as in those of the sects. In these the individual is the ultimate judge of what the law of God commands or forbids, and is consequently liable to claim the sanction of the higher law, for what after all may be, and often is, but the suggestions of an undisciplined mind, or an overheated imagination. Nor can the civil government be expected to recognize an authority which has no warrant for its character as divine, and no limits in its application, without exposing the State to disorder and anarchy. The Catholic has a guide in the Church, as a divine institution, which enables him to discriminate between what the law of God forbids or allows; and this authority the State is bound to recognize as supreme in its sphere—of moral, no less than dogmatic teaching. There may, indeed, be instances in which individual Catholics will make a misapplication of the principle; or, in which, while the principle of obedience to civil authority is recognized as of divine obligation, the seat of that authority may be a matter of doubt, by reason of the clashing opinions that prevail in regard to this important fact. The Church does not assume to decide such matters in the temporal order, as she is not the judge of civil controversies, although she always, when invited to do so, has endeavored to remove the misconceptions [illegible] which disputes so often arise, and to [illegible] consult for every interest while maintaining [illegible] the rights of just [illegible] the peace of society and [illegible]

While cheerful[illegible] recognizing the fact that hitherto the G[illegible] General and State Governments of our country [illegible], except in some brief intervals of excitement and delusion, have not interfered with our ecclesiastical organization or civil rights, we still have to lament that in many of the States we are not as yet permitted legally, to make those arrangements for the security of church property, which are in accordance with the canons and discipline of the Catholic Church. In some of the States we gratefully acknowledge that all is granted in this regard that we could reasonably ask for. The right of the Church to possess property, whether churches, residences for the clergy, cemeteries, or school-houses, asylums, etc., cannot be denied without depriving her of a necessary means of promoting the end for which she has been established. We are aware of the alleged grounds for this refusal to recognize the Church in her corporate capacity, unless on the condition that, in the matter of the tenure of ecclesiastical property, she conform to the general laws providing for this object. These laws, however, are for the most part based on principles which she cannot accept, without departing from her practice from the beginning, as soon as she was permitted to enjoy liberty of worship. They are the expression of a distrust of ecclesiastical power, as such, and are the fruits of the misrepresentations which have been made of the action of the Church in past ages. As well might the civil power prescribe to her the doctrines she is to teach, and the worship with which she is to honor God, as to impose on her a system of holding her temporalities which is alien to her principles, and which is borrowed from those who have rejected her authority. Instead of seeking to disprove the various reasons alleged for this denial of the Church's rights in some of the States, we content ourselves with the formal protest we hereby enter against it, and briefly remark that even on the supposition, which we by no means admit, that such denial was the result of legitimate motives, the denial itself is incompatible with the full measure of ecclesiastical or religious liberty which we are supposed to enjoy.

Nor is this an unimportant matter, or one which has not practical results of the most embarrassing character. Not only are we obliged to place church property in conditions of extreme hazard, because not permitted to manage our church temporalities on Catholic principles; but in at least one of these United States—Missouri—laws have been passed by which all church property, not held by corporations, is subjected to taxation; and the avowed object of this discriminating legislation is hostility to the Catholic Church. In concluding these remarks, we merely refer to the attempt made in that State to make the exercise of the ecclesiastical ministry depend on a condition laid down by the civil power.

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THE SACRAMENT OF MATRIMONY.

To that sacrament of the Church which is highest in its typical signification—the sacrament of matrimony—we feel it our duty to direct in a particular manner your attention. From the beginning, as we learn from St. Paul, the union of man and woman was a great mystery or sacrament, because, from the beginning, it prefigured the union of Christ with his Church. In nothing, perhaps, is the influence of the Spirit of Truth more evident in the teaching of the Church than in the care with which she has protected this "great sacrament," which by so many, agreeably to what St. Paul had foretold, was stigmatized as unlawful, while by others it was unduly exalted above sacred virginity, contrary to the express teaching of Christ and his inspired Apostle. The holiness of Christian matrimony is connected with our most sacred associations and duties; and it cannot be lost sight of in however small degree without entailing the most serious consequences. The Church has shown in reference to this subject a spirit of watchfulness and solicitude which alone would entitle her to the gratitude of man, and cause her to be regarded as the most faithful guardian of public and private morality. Many of the innumerable contests in which she was compelled to engage with the depositaries of the Civil Power, during the middle ages, were in defense of the stability and sanctity of the marriage tie; and, at a later period, she preferred to see England torn from her side, rather than yield compliance with the will of a monarch who sacrificed his country's faith to his unbridled passions. In this matter she knew no distinction between the private man and the monarch; contrary to what an apologist for the worst passions and most cruel deeds of this unhappy ruler insists should have been her line of conduct. Even in our own days, her conservative authority has been exerted in the same cause; and the anger of the first Napoleon was incurred by the refusal of Pius VII, of holy memory, to declare invalid a marriage contracted between that ruler's brother and a Protestant lady of the city in which we are now assembled. [illegible] break his first faith, he was obliged to have recourse to an extinct tribunal of the diocese of Paris—resuscitated for that special purpose—which presumed to decide a question which the wisdom of the Holy See has reserved for its own exclusive jurisdiction.

We recall these facts, because they most strongly express the principle of the Church in regard to matrimony, and must be regarded by every well-regulated mind as among the brightest jewels of her crown. We recall them, also, in order to enforce our solemn admonition to our flocks, to give no ear to the false and degrading theories on the subject of matrimony which are boldly put forward by the enemies of the Church. According to these theories, marriage is a mere civil contract, which the civil power is to regulate, and from which an injured or dissatisfied party may release himself or herself by the remedy of divorce, so as to be able lawfully to contract new engagements. This is in evident contradiction with the words of Christ:—"What God has joined together let no man put asunder." As the guardian of God's holy law, the Church condemns this false theory, from which would follow a successive polygamy, no less opposed to the unity and stability of Christian marriage than that simultaneous polygamy, which, to the scandal of Christendom, is found within our borders. No State law can authorize divorce so as to permit the parties divorced to contract new engagements; and every such new engagement, contracted during the joint lives of the parties so divorced, involves the crime of adultery. We refer with pain to the scandalous multiplication of these unlawful separations, which, more than any other cause, are sapping the foundations of morality, and preparing society for an entire dissolution of the basis on which it rests.

If so many marriages become unhappy, and the bond which unites the married couple prove so often a galling yoke, this is to be attributed, in most instances, to the neglect and disregard of the Church's laws in reference to this subject. These, as you know, forbid marriage between persons related to each other in certain degrees of consanguinity and affinity, as also between Catholics and non-Catholics. Whatever exceptions may be found to the general observation as to the result of such unions, they are in principle condemned by the Church; and that from the most serious motives; which in the case of consanguinity, are founded in well-ascertained physiological principles; in the case of affinity, in the danger to which possible unions may place parties who are necessarily brought into fraternal relations; and in the case of mixed marriages, to the danger of perversion, to which the Catholic party and the offspring of such marriages are exposed.

But something more than the observance of these laws of the Church in relation to marriage is required in order that Christians should discharge their entire duty when about to enter the conjugal state. Its sacred character, and the obligations towards God's society which it imposes, should always be kept in mind. Purity of life, and affection that has better and more lasting grounds than the impulse of passion, are the only proper dispositions for entering upon a state of life which death alone can change, and which involves so many important consequences for time and eternity.

Who, asks Tertullian, can express the happiness of that marriage which the Church approves, which sacrifice (the mass) confirms, and which blessing seals—angels announce it, and the Father ratifies?

Bearing in mind the sanctity of marriage, and the time-honored usages of the Church in the administration of the sacrament, we cannot too strongly urge upon you the importance of contracting it before the altar of God, and with the Marriage Mass, so as to receive that especial blessing which carries with it so many graces, to enable those who enter upon this holy state to fulfil its most important duties.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, November 3.—There is no falling off in the demand for Flour for home consumption and holders are very firm in their demands; but there is a total absence of any inquiry for shipments. Sales of 1400 bbls., including 1200 bbls. Northwestern extra family at $13@14 25; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $14@15 50; extras at $9@12; superfine at $8@9; and 100 barrels fancy white winter wheat at $17 25. Rye Flour is in steady request, and 200 bbls. sold at $8. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is very little Wheat offering, and there is a good demand for the article at yesterday's figures. Sales of Pennsylvania and Southern red at $3 for common, up to $3 33 for choice; white ranges from $3 35@3 40. Rye is scarce and commands $1 45@1 50 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is in moderate request, and 5000 bushels yellow sold at $1 27@1 28, and 5000 bushels mixed Western at $1 25. Oats are steady, with sales of Southern at 67c. and Pennsylvania at 68@70c.

Nothing of importance doing in either Barley or Malt.

Cloverseed is selling in a small way at $8@9 per 64 lb. Timothy ranges from $3 25@3 50. 500 bushels Flaxseed sold at $3 25.

No. 1 Quercitron Bark is held at $35 per ton.

Whisky is quiet, with small sales at $2 41@2 42 for Pennsylvania, and $2 44 for Ohio.

—A member of the Virginia Legislature, who wanted the people to bury their silver, etc., when it was thought General Butler would be assigned to command at Richmond, has just turned out a defaulter to $50,000.

THIRD EDITION

MARYLAND.

The Baltimore Police Troubles.

Sheriff Orders Out His Posse.

The New Commissioners Refused Induction.

Tremendous Excitement.

Fighting Going On in the Streets.

The Old Commissioners Refuse to Surrender.

A Great Riot Expected.

Our Special Telegrams.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[FIRST DESPATCH.]

BALTIMORE, November 3, 10 o'clock A. M.—The Sheriff is reported to be gathering a posse.

The new Commissioners are expected to make a formal demand first for the surrender of the the Station Houses, books, etc. If they are refused, they will then call upon the Sheriff to give them forcible possession.

All is quiet so far. A very large force of police are at all the Station Houses, and at the Marshal's office.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

[illegible] Excitement.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, November 3—10·30 A. M.—The greatest excitement prevails here now. The streets are filled with anxious people. Great crowds are moving to and fro in Fayette street, and in the region of the Marshal's Office and Station Houses. About one hundred extra policemen are stationed in the neighborhood of the former edifice.

Several street fights have already occurred, but were suddenly stopped by the police, who are laboring arduously to preserve the peace.

There is great danger of a popular outbreak.

[THIRD DESPATCH.]

The New Commissioners Refused their Seats—They are Going to the Sheriff.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, November 3—11 A. M.—The new Commissioners have visited the old ones, and have been peremptorily refused their seats. They retired, and are now consulting with the Sheriff relative to obtaining their offices by force.

The excitement is increasing.

[FOURTH DESPATCH.]

The New Commissioners Denied Admission to the Marshal's Office—Are Refused, and Retire.

To the Associated Press.

BALTIMORE, November 3.—The new Commissioners appeared at the Marshal's office at half-past 10 o'clock. They were admitted by the guard within the enclosure, and proceeded to the door of the office, where they were met by the Clerk of the Board, to whom they made their demand, and requested to see the Board.

This was refused, when they immediately retired, greeted as they passed through the large crowd gathered in front of the office with derisive laughter by some of the friends of the old Board. They proceeded by way of Lexington street, to the Sheriff's office, where it is presumed they will demand the aid of the Sheriff.

Large crowds are gathered in the vicinity of the Police office and Court House, but all is yet quiet.

[FIFTH DESPATCH.]

Arrival of Troops—Regulars on Hand.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, November 3—Noon.—Six companies of United States Regulars (Infantry), have just arrived here from New York, and are now marching to Fort McHenry.

[SIXTH DESPATCH.]

The Position of the Government.

WASHINGTON, November 3.—The Maryland troubles were again under consideration by the President, Gen. Grant, and the Secretary of War to-day. Gen. Grant was also afterwards present at the Cabinet meeting. There is undoubtedly a difference of opinion as to the point at which the Federal authorities shall interpose in the difficulty, which, despatches announce, is assuming a more serious aspect.

[SEVENTH DESPATCH.]

Particulars of Events this Morning.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, November 3.—Messrs. Valiant and Young, the newly appointed Police Commissioners, went, at ten o'clock this morning, to the office of the old Board to demand the books, papers, and possession of the office, but were refused admittance at the door. There was an immense crowd in front of the office. All of the police officers and the special police adhered to the old Board, and there was much hurrahing and groaning, etc.

Finally, after a few minutes, the newly appointed Commissioners proceeded to the office of William Schley, their counsel, in Lexington street, followed by a vast crowd, mostly their political adherents, to ask advice as to their future course. No police were with the crowd, all the force being engaged guarding the station houses office of the Police Board, and other places. The old Board continue to hold authority and sit.

The new Commissioners are still in consultation with the Governor and their counsel. It is believed they will be advised to at once open an office and books, and appoint their police, and take charge of the city. They will then notify the old Commissioners of the fact, and proceed to work if again refused. It is now said the old Board will at once order their arrest and imprisonment, and demand that the whole case be taken before the civil courts. This the new Board will protest against, and if so, serious conflict may ensue.

The people are now greatly excited, and the thoroughfares are filled with anxious crowds. Business is pretty much suspended, and there are significant indications that the military may be called upon before the day ends, which, if done, and the old Board persist, they may be arrested, and the city put under martial law.

Governor Swann is here, and more officers and soldiers are visible than usual. Things look very squally. There is a large force of newspaper reporters here from the North and Washington, including Hon. John W. Forney.

[EIGHTH DESPATCH.]

A New Police Organized.

BALTIMORE, November 3—12·30 P. M.—At noon, the new Commissioners, after spending about an hour with their counsel at his office, got into a carriage, having a document understood to be a formal demand for the delivery of the office to their possession.

They took a circuitous route, and after making a detour of about one mile to avoid the crowds, approached the Commissioners' office, where their appearance was the signal for tumultuous demonstrations of disapproval by the now largely increased crowd.

They were again admitted to the inclosure, and at the door of the office were met by the Clerk of the Commissioners, who received their document, telling them that the Commissioners would immediately consider the matter and make their reply in writing. Messrs. Valiant and Young then returned to their carriage amid mingled groans and hootings.

The carriage drove off to the corner of North and Baltimore streets to the conservative headquarters, where they were received with loud cheering by the crowd gathered there. It is now understood they are organizing a new force. Some five or six members of the old force resigned last night, and reported to Messrs. Young and Valiant this morning.

There are reports of an arrival of troops at Harmon's Bridge, on the Washington road; but the reports cannot be verified. There is, indeed, much excitement and deep feeling, but so far no disturbance has occurred.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, November 3.—The mortuary reports for October records 220 deaths in this city, 17 of which were from cholera—most, if not all, having been imported from other localities.

The Morris House and Barnes & Yocum's grocery, together with the sheds of Burche's stockyard, were burned last night. Loss, $25,000; insurance, $15,000.

From the Tribune of this morning.

Mr. Hepworth Dixon, the English journalist and book-writer, who has been travelling in this country, departed for home last week in a state of health which we can but consider miraculously good after the severe attack of lionization to which he was subjected in Philadelphia; for in that town he was not only publicly dined and wined, but he was also remorsely taken to see one of Benjamin West's pictures (in the possession of the unfortunate Mr. Harrison), with which work of art Mr. Hepworth Dixon declared himself "charmed."

Well do we remember this mighty canvas—six Indians upon one side, six Quakers upon the other side, with a fresh invoice of seasonable dry goods in the middle. There are from eight to ten square miles (be the same more or less) of pictures by the same artist in England, which Mr. Dixon might have seen without the trouble of a sea voyage and the agonies of nautical nausea; but it was a sort of satisfaction, we suppose, to view the picture of the landing upon the very place of the landing, and to compare the rather than else wooden "friends" of Mr. West with their more vivacious descendants.

Mr. Hepworth Dixon, it is well known, is the champion of William Penn's moral character against the slanders of Lord Macaulay. That his lordship was substantially wrong in his general estimate of William Penn's character, personal and political, is still, in spite of Mr. Dixon's elucidations, doubtful; but he was unquestionably at fault in a few of his details, and of these errors the most has been made. Lord Macaulay is by no means the first writer who has ventured to doubt the absolute perfection of William Penn, and to maintain that, although an excellent man, he was not without his foibles.

That he kept upon good terms with the most wretched of monarchs will remain a significant fact to those who remember the proud indignation with which George Fox told Oliver Cromwell that he would neither eat of his bread, nor drink of his cup. But, talking of bread and cups, let us return to Mr. Dixon's dinner. Over this banquet, Mr Morton McMichael presided, and very severely Mr. McM. must have tried Mr. Dixon's modesty, for he told that gentleman to his face that his "knowledge" was "comprehensive and accurate"—that his "powers of observation" were "acute and vigorous"—that he was very strong in his "discrimination illustration, description, and narrative," and as for his "style," it was like "a finely-polished blade of Damascus steel, bright, and keen, and incisive."

Mr. McM. told off Mr. Dixon's virtues as a practical phrenologist tells off a subject's bumps. He was also likened to Ithuriel, and his pen to the spear of Ithuriel, whereas, according to our private information, Mr. Dixon uses an extra-fine Joseph Gillott, No 303, and not in the least like a spear. Mr. McM. called this "a trenchant weapon." All we have to say is, that a gross of them, a perfect little armory, may be bought for an inconsiderable sum of money by any proudly ambitious gentleman desirous of setting up as an Ithuriel.

In reply to these highly complimentary observations, the "slightly embarrassed" Mr. Dixon made a speech which the Philadelphia press tells us was "quite witty," which we must say strikes us as damnably faint praise. The blushing guest ended by inviting the whole company to dine with him at his residence in Yorkshire, England, upon a day uncertain, and very much we hope they will enjoy the return dinner, when they get it.

But if Mr. Dixon was the lion of the evening it is pleasing to know that he was not, so to speak, zoologically isolated, for, according to the report before us, there were there, eating their dinners, and making their speeches, and looking hard at Mr Dixon that they might know him if they should meet him again, a great number of lesser lions, not of the Lybian, but of the Philadelphia breed. There was Dr. Shelton Mackenzie, who "never," according to the *Press*, "appeared in a more brilliant vein"—the "man of true genius" that he is!

There was Mr. Boker, who for some reason or other is called "the excellent George"—a familiarly reverential style of appellation which reminds us of "O Rare Ben," and which is the more appropriate because Mr. Boker, like Ben Jonson, has written a number of plays. Then comes Mr. Gillingham Fell, who was "eloquent and just"—a compound of Demosthenes and Aristides. Then Mr John Jay Smith of Germantown, who is not reported because it would be "trenching on family privacy" to do so, which seems a little odd after the liberties taken with Mr. Bayard Taylor's name, and with the names of several other gentlemen present, including Doctor Austin Allibone, "the immortalizer of authors," and Mr. Joseph Harrison, "whose collection of pictures, containing West's celebrated one of 'Penn's Landing,' Mr. Dixon had been charmed with in the morning." Dr. B. Coates read an "excellent" ode "To the Defender of Penn," but before he did so Mr. Daniel Dougherty "concluded this charming evening with one of those displays of witty eloquence for which he is so courted and admired at every gay and festive scene." Mr. Dougherty is apparently such a tremendous fellow that we must quote at length what is said of him.

"There are those who knew Dougherty only as the eloquent advocate, the terrible accuser, or the powerful defender at the bar of justice, and there are those who thought of him lately scarce otherwise than as the eloquent orator arguing the case of an aggrieved nation before listening electors. But his glory is as well known from where we, from behind our screen, saw him on this evening, the fellow of infinite wit and excellent fancy. From the time that he was forced to come out there was nothing serious further. One incessant roar of laughter, interrupted only by something to continue it, concluded as delightful an occasion, we suspect, as Mr. Hepworth Dixon has ever enjoyed, or ever will, on either side of the Atlantic."

—This is really like the language of the gods in a high state of nectar. If Mr. H. D. didn't enjoy it, he deserves never to be invited to a private dinner publicly to be reported again. "Sad boys! sad boys!" We fear William Penn would have rapped on the steaming mahogany if his spirit could have been successfully invoked. We leave this jolly company over their cups, in which we trust no headache lurked, and conclude our notice by condoling with all those gentlemen who find themselves so decidedly advertised, excepting always Dr. Shelton Mackenzie, who is not probably in the least angry, being "a man of true genius," and Mr. Dan. Dougherty, who no doubt laughs over these laurels as a joke almost as good as his own.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, November 3, 1866.

The Stock Market was inactive this morning, but prices were steady. In Government bonds there was very little doing. New 5-20s sold at 107⅞. 100⅜ was bid for 10-40s; 110⅞ for old 5-20s; 114⅝ for 6s of 1881; and 105⅞@107⅞ for June and August 7·30s. City loans were in fair demand at a further advance. The new issue sold at 101⅜, an advance of ⅛, and old do. at 98⅜.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at from 58⅛@58⅜, closing at the former rate, a slight advance on the closing price last evening.

City Passenger Railroad shares were in fair demand. Second and Third sold at 90, no change.

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment, but we hear of no sales.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 147½; 11 A. M. 148⅛; 12 M., 147⅞; 1 P. M., 147⅞.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Reading....b5 58⅜
100 sh do.......2d 58⅜
500 sh St Nch Coal. 2

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 US 5-20s. 65 cp107⅞
$200 City 6s old.... 98⅜
$4200 do new.lts.101⅜
$1000 War & Fra 7s. 82⅜
$100 Sch Nav B L. 87½
$500 C & A 6s 83.. 92
$8000 do..m 6s 89 96½
$1000 Be'vi& Del bds 85
$1000 Leh 6s. 84..b5 96
3 sh 2d & 3d R R . 90
800 sh Reading...s10 58⅜
300 sh do. lots s60. 58⅜
100 sh Penn R....... 55⅜
265 sh do ...lots. 55⅛
100 sh Ger Pas R... 28⅛
100 sh do..... b60 28⅜
100 sh do......... 28⅜
100 sh N Central.... 49
100 sh Cata pf...... 28½
4 sh Hestonville R 18½

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 147⅞@147⅞; Silver ¼s and ½s, 140; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16⅜; do., July, 1864, 16¼; do., August, 1864, 15⅜; do., October, 1864, 14⅜; do., December, 1864, 13⅜; do., May, 1865, 11⅜; do., August, 1865, 10½; do., September, 1865, 10; do., October, 1865, 9½.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, [illegible]; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 110⅞@110⅞; do., 1864, 107⅜@107⅞; do., 1865, 107⅜@107⅞; U. S. 10-40s, coupon, 100⅜@100½; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 107⅞@108; do., 2d series, 105⅞@106; do., 3d series, 105⅞@106.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judges Allison and Ludlow.—The trial of Newton Champion was resumed this morning.

Mrs. Champion sworn—The prisoner lived, from April to July of this year, with me; he was home all the time, except two nights, when we supposed he was in Baltimore; he was, during the month of April, employed at work in the city, and came home about 6 o'clock every evening, and remained in the house all night.

The argument was then opened by William McMichael, Esq., for the Commonwealth.

Search for Treasure.—The Chicago *Post* says that there are persons at Cairo with diving bells, preparing to hunt for the safe of the steamer *W. R. Carter*, which contains over a million of dollars, of which they are to have one-half if recovered. It lies about thirty-five miles above Vicksburg, buried in the bed of the Mississippi, and has been under water for six months.

ONE YEAR AGO TO-DAY!—No. 737 WALNUT Street Philadelphia.
COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION, October 12 1866.

One year ago to-day I came to Philadelphia, and established the COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION, an association for extracting teeth without pain, by use of NITROUS OXIDE OR LAUGHING GAS.

As we extracted teeth for patients, they signed they following certificate:—

"This may certify that the COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION have, after administering to us the Nitrous Oxide Gas, extracted for us without pain, the number of teeth and at the date opposite our respective names." The effect of the gas was pleasant, and the operation satisfactory.

We have at this writing the names of THREE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOUR persons to whom we have given the gas, and for whom we have extracted teeth.

No one of all this number has hesitated to sign this certificate scroll, and while the large majority testify that the gas was delightful to breathe, no one has complained of anything disagreeable more than an unpleasant dream.

Many of the patients have been very feeble and delicate, having lung disease or heart disease, and yet we have not refused to administer the gas to any person who has called on us, and no one has left the office feeling any worse for breathing it.

In New York, Baltimore, St. Louis, and Cincinnati we have administered the gas to THIRTY THOUSAND persons, without an accident or failure in any case.

One reason why we are always successful in its use, while so many who try it fail, is because our experience enables us to know to a certainty that the Gas is ABSOLUTELY PURE.

We make it fresh every day, and, consequently, it loses none of its power, as is the case where it is kept for several days.

We have patients almost every day who have breathed the Gas elsewhere but were not affected more than one minute to become entirely insensible to pain.

The following are some of the remarks which patients have written opposite to their names:—

"No more old-fashioned dentistry for me." "Ought to erect a statue to the inventor." "I bless the doctor who sent me here." "A pleasant ride in the cars." "Very pleasant dream." "I am well paid for coming two hundred miles." "Dr. Colton ought to have a gold medal." "Went to the opera." "Not the least pain—rather pleasant." "I would never have a tooth drawn without it." "With many others I may well say, 'God bless Dr. Colton.'"

The original of the above can be seen at our office.

We have the opinion of hundreds of our most eminent surgeons and physicians that pure nitrous oxide is as safe as it would be for a patient to undergo the operation without any anæsthetic, and in many cases much more so.

One lady came to our office saying she had had five teeth extracted without any anæsthetic, and she fainted three times. We extracted fifteen, and when the operation was finished she says, "I feel better than before I took the gas."

We originated the use of the gas for extracting teeth without pain, and make it our specialty.

COME TO HEADQUARTERS.

J. Q. COLTON.

Read the testimony which is appended below:—

[From the Evening Bulletin.]

"To rid ourselves of an old tormentor we visited Dr. Colton at his office, No. 737 Walnut street, this morning—we absolutely felt no pain whatever during the operation."

From the New York Evangelist.

"Dr. Colton has at last found a means of extracting teeth absolutely and without pain.

From the Evening Telegraph.

We had a molar tooth extracted this morning under the influence of the Laughing Gas at Dr. Colton's. It is all that its most ardent admirers claim."

From the St Louis Republican.

"We did not feel a particle of pain and had not even a consciousness of the operation."

From the Franklin Repository.

"We recently tested the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas administered by Dr. Colton, No. 737 Walnut street, Philadelphia, in a dental operation and feel that we cannot too highly recommend it."

(From Prof. Vander Weyde, Girard College.)

"Dr Colton:—As soon as you introduced this gas to the dental profession I immediately advocated its use. I am satisfied that nitrous oxide can be used in all cases where ether and chloroform and ether cannot be safely administered."

(J. M. Carnochan, Surgeon General of New York Hospital.)

"To you is due the credit of reviving the use of this most important agent, Nitrous Oxide."

(Dr. J. C. S. Mohcur, Baltimore Professor of Washington University.)

"No dangerous or unpleasant effects can follow its use, when pure and properly administered." It

BEDFORD STREET.

As It Was, and As It Is.

The Lower Strata of Humanity in Great Cities.

THE BUMMER'S RESTAURANT

The Shanty—The Cellar—The Groggery.

THE PEOPLE WHO DWELL THEREIN

The Bedford Street Mission and Its Work.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

In all great cities, and indeed in all places where a great number of people are congregated together, there is a class that seems to fall into the lowest depths, as sand falls to the bottom of water. They seem to get there at once, and never to make any exertion to rise again. The whole end and aim of their existence are comprised in the gratification of their lowest animal desires and appetites. Degraded in appearance, they shun the light of day, and keep within their burrows. Stunted in their moral growth, there are none of the better, loftier impulses of humanity that should actuate the creature moulded after God's own image. As we think of their condition—as it is now at this very moment, as it has been for generations, and as it will be for generations to come, unless new and more powerful measures are resorted to to cleanse them from their moral degradation—we feel sad when reflecting on the depths to which poor human nature can sink. And yet there are few comparatively who are aware of the immense amount of filth, squalor, disease, and all manner of wretchedness that exists amongst the lower strata that herds in our midst.

Perhaps our readers have read the description of the lower classes of London as portrayed in the English periodicals from time to time, or as more vividly described in Victor Hugo's celebrated "Miserables." But terrible as is the misery there described, wretched as the poor creatures are said to be, even these descriptions do not give all the details of the frightful picture. We remember reading once a description of a place in London called Dog street. It told how the houses in that place were packed with its miserable humanity—of rooms reeking with filth, foul with exhalations from the bodies of its inmates, and from the rotting walls sheltering (?) men, women, and children, huddled together indiscriminately. Sometimes there were four or five families in one wretched room, which was at once their sleeping, eating, and sitting-room. There there were none of these kindly feelings that so ennoble the mind and the heart; there there were none of those household virtues that alone can give happiness to man. But living like beasts, shunning the sight of all that was pure and heavenly, retiring within the shadow of their abodes as the beasts, these wretched beings lived on in their misery and degradation. In reading the description of these horrible localities in the old cities, we would be apt to exclaim:—"Thank God, *we* have no such places!" But how idle *is the* boast may be very *easily* shown by taking a stroll into the lower quarters of any of our great cities. Only a few years back New York had one locality that was celebrated for its squalor, filth, and misery. Who has not heard of the "Five Points" and the "Old Brewery?" Artists have made studies of its ancient-looking, decayed, and tumble-down shanties, with its crowded tenement-houses, swarming with human beings and vermin of all kinds—crowded with those poor wretches whom poverty compels to crawl for shelter under the leaky roof, and in rooms where the old battered windows could not boast of a glass, where furniture was a luxury unattainable, and where the cold crust of bread or the rejected bone was ravenously devoured by the aid of fingers and teeth. Rooms that in the hot summer months were swarming with flies, roaches, and all manner of vermin, whilst decaying vegetable matter and filth bred disease with every breath; where in winter the howling storm swept with unresisted force through the broken doorway and the unglazed window, and through the wide gaping cracks in the shanty itself, that have not been closed with old paper and rags. There through the day might be seen poverty and misery stalking around with pallid features and skeleton-like forms. There through the night crime and all manner of iniquity were carried on in the most daring and God-defying manner. The sounds of debauchery, drunkenness, and blasphemy rang their discordant notes on the air through the horrid nights until the dissipated wretches ceased from exhaustion and dropped off into their drunken sleep. Such was "Five Points"—such is

Bedford Street

even now, much as has been done for it by the Mission, which is even now striving to still further improve the street and its environs. Who that picks up the daily papers does not see the name of this notorious and terrible locality. All manner of crimes that are known in the laws used to be committed within its unhallowed precincts, and even now it is a sad spectacle. And yet, much as has been said of it—much as has been written about it—it is comparatively an unknown region to thousands of our citizens. The father of a family, as he sits down to his morning paper, with his happy children and wife around him, and shudderingly glances over an account of some terrible crime or outrage that has been committed within the limits of Bedford street, can form no idea of its miseries. Not even from the finely portrayed descriptions of Charles Dickens, or the powerful writings of Victor Hugo, can the mind form a proper idea of what is to be seen in the lower haunts of the miserably poor and depraved wretches who exist in such horrible places. There are some things which must be seen to be thoroughly understood. With such feelings as these we started on a tour through Bedford street, and much as we thought we were prepared for what we were to see, yet we found that all our ideas of the place fell far short of the reality. The street itself runs east and west, between Fifth and Eighth streets, and between Shippen and South streets. One morning we started out to make a tour through the place, by invitation of the Missionary, Rev. Mr. Long. It was a bracing, cool morning in October, and the sun shone clear and bright. As we approached the street, we soon began to see its influence in the people that issued from it. We reached the place, and turned towards the Mission, which is situated between Sixth and Seventh streets, on the north side. It was a plain, unpretending structure, three stories in height. Finding Mr. Long at his post, we soon got ready and made a start. A few steps brought us to a rickety tumble-down looking frame shanty, whose rotten superstructure seemed to lean over with more of an inclination than the celebrated tower of Pisa. The windows—which once, perhaps, had panes of glass in them—exhibited a mass of rags and old paper that served to keep out the rain and wind. No curtains were there, and the broken shutters were closed with a bar and padlock. The roof broken, and covered with masses of moss that still looked fresh and green, although it covered decay and corruption, and the tumble-down chimneys, completed the outside picture. No, not quite, either. On one side of a cellar door sat two negro women. They were dirty and slovenly. On their heads were ragged, greasy, and filthy handkerchiefs that had once been of gay colors. A mass of filthy rags covered their attenuated figures, whilst their sharp visages and bleared eyes gave a wicked look to their features as they sat huddled up resting their chins on their hands, and looking up at us from under their eyebrows. Says Mr. Long to them, "You live down the cellar, don't you?" One of the women replied in an indignant manner, and with a flourish of her hand, "No, I don't live down there; I live in Spafford street, I does;" and then got up, and, with a series of grunts, waddled off to her proper domicile. The other negro said, in a sort of half-ashamed, half-defiant manner, "I live there, right down there," pointing, at the same time, with her skinny finger into the cellar. We looked down where she pointed, and instinctively shuddered at the wretched sight. The bottom of the cellar must have been of black mud. Over the mud were laid boards, and between these the black, foul mud had oozed up, and was spreading over the scanty flooring, which was already covered with some half an inch of black filth. Around, the walls of the cellar were begrimed with smoke and dirt. There was not a single article of furniture, not even a bench, visible. "And yet," says Mr. Long, "in that miserable place will probably a score of homeless tramps and thieves stretch themselves without covering, other than the clothes they have on, and sleep like so many beasts. There, with the foul black ooze clinging to their rags, will they drag out the weary night hours, to disperse during the day through the city, stealing, begging, and carrying disease wherever they go." The upper room was almost as wretched as the cellar. On the blackened, discolored walls, that had here and there a ragged shred of wall paper clinging to it, and through the battered plaster, by which the laths and scantlings were exposed, hung ragged and tattered garments. A mangy-looking dog lay down before an old stove that still contained some embers of a fire almost out; two or three chairs, a three-legged table, and some few articles of kitchen use strewn about, completed the picture, as far as furniture went. There were no carpets of any kind, and the place seemed alive with vermin. From it there issued a noisome stench that spoke in volumes of disease and pestilence. The inmates, some half-a-dozen in number, were fit beings to inhabit such a place. A couple of bleared-eyed, unkempt, unshaved men, with nothing on but ragged breeches, a dirty shirt, and worn-out, rough boots, lounged around with pipes in their mouths, cursing the women and children who were huddled together in one corner. It was a sad picture, but there were far worse ones.

The Tramp's Restaurant.

At one corner we stopped to look into a provision shop and tramp's restaurant. There were plates of bones and broken meat, crusts of bread, and parts of potatoes in heaps and piles that would hardly be inviting to a hungry dog. They were piled on the reeking counters. The marks of teeth could be seen in many of the unwholesome viands that were exposed to view. On the shelves of this store were lots of rancid ham and decayed vegetables. The smell of putrefying meat, bad tobacco, and rottening vegetable matter was almost enough to drive one backwards; and yet these dens are well patronized by the tramps and thieves, who pay ten cents per plate for the victuals that even a well-to-do dog would turn from in disgust. Such a luxury as a knife and fork, in such a place, is a rarity; and fingers and teeth take their place with wonderful success, judging from the way in which the foul viands disappear. The shops are constantly replenished with the stores obtained from the beggars, who bring the contents of their bags and baskets, mixed with cigar stumps, "old sogers," and dirt of all descriptions. It is well the hungry tramp and ravenous bummer have no fastidious appetite, or their leather-lined stomachs would reject the filthy scraps. Around the walls are hung dried-up and mouldy links of Bolognas, and sickly looking meat that evidently never came under the hands of the butcher. In these places, at the meal hours, can be seen the aged and palsied, the ragged and forlorn, devouring with hungry greed their rations.

After taking a hasty glance into the "restaurant," we moved on. The foul exhalations from the street, and the bursts of murky, pestilential vapors that issued from the opened doorways almost made us think of giving up our inspection. But we plodded on, and stopped opposite one of the "slums," or alley ways. It had once been paved. But the bricks were broken, and had been forced into the blackened mud, and we had to pick our way daintily over the treacherous ground, through the dark and noisome passage. We emerged into a back yard. Before us was a collection of frame and mud shanties, none of them more than two stories, and most of them only one-story. To describe any one of them would be an almost impossible task. In some of them two and three families were huddled together in one room, which was at once sitting-room, eating room, sleeping-room, and kitchen. Here is where the cholera started, says our companion. We look around, and wonder that it had not started sooner, and with more deadly power. The vegetable refuse and kitchen offal of all descriptions were heaped with piles of ashes. From the offensive heaps the morning sun raised vapory clouds of pestilential miasma that spoke plainly of disease and death. Around us were half-naked groups of poor creatures, who seemed to wonder what brought us to such a place. We could hear deep muttered curses and imprecations from the ruffianly looking men, who imagined that we were there for no good to them.

Says our companion:—"You see these miserable hovels. Well, as a paying investment, there is no speculation that is better than to build, and in a just such places as these. There is a house (pointing to a one-storied mud-hut) that would probably not cost over $30 to put up, and yet it brings not less than $120 to $150 a year. And yet these places are owned by men whom society looks up to as wealthy and upright citizens—men who would not venture within the unhallowed precincts of their own possessions, but who think it no harm to own them, and get an income from them through their less scrupulous agents."

We stopped at a dilapidated doorway that led into a narrow entry. A short flight of rotten and rickety stairs led the way to the upper story. In that place, on a Saturday night especially, could be seen crowds of thieves, pickpockets, bummers, and tramps of all descriptions. At night every available spot is taken up by the lodgers, who, for ten cents, have the shelter of its walls for a few hours. No bedding of any kind is furnished. Down on the bare floor, with no other covering than the rags that cover them, lie these miserable wretches. In one mass they lie, regardless of age or sex. On any clear night there are numbers of the vilest of both sexes who congregate and lie around like brutes. Humanity shudders and sinks abashed at the horrible debaucheries and lasciviousness that the pen refuses to picture, and the mind cannot conceive of unless it were seen.

On our way out of the "slum" we stopped at the open doorway of a room that opened into it. There an old, wrinkled-looking hag lived with her three daughters. The latter were from fifteen to eighteen years old, we were told, but to our eyes their ages were a mystery. Dissipation, want, and misery had so changed and warped their features that there was little of humanity in them. They looked at us with hollow, glazed eyes, and a stolid, listless expression on their sallow faces that seemed to say a smile was never to illumine them in this life. Stunted in growth, mentally deformed, and old before their time, they were the victims of the crime and penury of her who ought to have been their guide and protector under God—their mother. Prostituted for gain in their earliest years, these poor creatures knew not the meaning of virtue and honor, unless, perchance, a faintly illumined thought would flash through their dwarfed minds, as the glorious sun or the starry heavens would, for a passing moment, arrest their attention. We emerged from that alley feeling doubly sad at what we had seen, and proceeded through Bedford street again.

There were numbers of children thronging around. And oh, what a spectacle! Not happy childhood, with its many pranks and gleeful laugh, but old faces on young shoulders. Perhaps a smile would linger for a moment on their poor attenuated features as a kind word was spoken to them. Our friend, the Missionary, would always have a pleasant word for them, and would inquire why they were not at the Mission School. Some of them would say they had to go out and earn something for their parents to buy bread with, and others would give somewhat similar reasons for non-attendance. As we went along the street there was one particular group that arrested our attention. Some seven individuals, equally divided as to sex and color, were lying huddled together on a cellar door. Two of the men had black stumps of pipes in their mouths, and so also had an old, ill-looking negress. Although the morning was pretty well advanced, they still slumbered on, smoking and snoring in their troubled rest. Not one of them but would have made a study for a painter. Their dilapidated garments, reeking with grease and dirt, scarcely covering their nakedness; the pallid, vicious looks, the begrimed faces and tangled hair and beards of the different members of the group, made a sad picture. And see, one brutal fellow quarrels with one of the wretched females, and raises his fist and strikes her! For a few seconds there is a wrangle, and then they relapse into their old stolid condition. This is a common picture, and not as bad as some that are daily and hourly to be seen at any place in the whole street.

A Bedford Street Groggery

is the lowest place that the mind can conceive of. A low, dark room, into which the light of heaven only enters through the battered doorway. We enter, and what a sight meets our eyes—a mingled mass of bestialized humanity! There are no other pieces of furniture but two or three rough chairs, and some barrels labelled "Old Rye," "Gin," and "Rum," several bottles of the fiery poison on a dirty shelf, and a half-dozen green glass tumblers. Behind an old rough pine counter, cut and hacked by a generation of loafers and bummers, stands a fat, unwieldy woman, whose low brow, coarse face, and Titanic limbs give evidence of tremendous muscular power, while the glare of her red blear eyes give evidence of her willingness to use it. The chief objects of interest, however, are the miscellaneous groupings of men, woman, children, hogs, and dogs that throng the hell. Here may be seen placards announcing dog-fights, rat-fights, and all manner of bestial amusements. Here may be seen the rum-soaked bummer and sot sinking, a mass of filth and disease, upon the rotten floor, whilst around him roots a family of pigs, or above his head a dog-fight is going on. And see the wretched customer as he steps into the vile place to get his glass of lightning! His bloated face fiery with the potency of the draughts of liquid poison; the eyes red, blood-shot, and bleared; the uncombed hair and shaking, trembling limbs all go to make up a terrible picture that is a common—alas! how very common!—spectacle. And even he is not the most saddening picture. Imagine a poor, degraded woman—one of that sex whom we look up to as purer and better in all her impulses than we—fallen, fallen below the beasts! A woman, whose sense of shame and self-respect are totally gone, whose only thought is how to obtain her daily grog. See her come into the vile den, and swallow the deadly poisonous liquor that burns her throat with its fiery strength. She staggers out with unsteady steps, muttering curses and maledictions upon all who stand in her way. Small children obtain draughts of rum and gin, and stagger and swagger in imitation of their older companions in vice and debauchery. To see these hells all their worst aspect, one should pay them a visit about the hours of ten and eleven at night. Then they swarm with besotted creatures of both sexes and all ages and colors. Then can be heard the coarse oaths and blasphemies and ribald jests—the fierce laugh of the cutthroat villain and the shrieks of some poor wretched being who is suffering under the hand of some merciless beast. There, lying prone on the floor, can be seen the fallen sot, lying in the disgusting filth, and unconcious in his drunken sleep. Around are groups playing with dirty, well-thumbed cards, or throwing dice.

But enough of such a picture; and even that is not half as horrible as the reality. Indeed, to do justice to such a subject would exhaust all the words of abhorrence and detestation in the language. We can only pretend to describe a very small portion of what can be seen at any time.

Curiosity Seekers

used occasionally to meet with rather rough treatment from the denizens of this benighted region. The Missionary told me of one case in particular. A man in very respectable circumstances thought he would like to see some of the carryings-on in the lower dens of the street. One bitter cold night in the winter he set out on his travels in search of the elephant. He stopped in front of a cellar, attracted by the sounds of a furious merriment within. He entered. The crowd of women who filled the cellar instantly stopped their dancing and ribalry, and the old cracked violin, which was played by a one eyed darkey, also stopped. The women gathered around him, and, alarmed, he attempted to retire. But they barred his way out, and, seizing him, amidst curses and yells of ribaldry, they took from him his coat, his vest, his pants, his boots and stockings, his underclothing, and, in fact, every stitch he had on, in spite of his frenzied yells and struggles. They then put on him an old, dirty, ragged shirt and pair of drawers. In this state they thrust him out of the cellar. As he emerged, a policemen met him, but he begged off, and started for home at the top of his speed, reaching there a wiser man in some respects than he was before. The foregoing is but one case of a hundred similar ones.

The Mission.

which was organized in 1853, by members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has effected a great change in the character of the street and its environs. Formerly no one might enter its precincts with impunity, if he valued his life. To be there was to render oneself a prey to murder and robbery. The sounds of drunken quarrels and howling imprecations filled the air from early morning until the drunken wretches fell into their bestial and besotted slumbers. When the Mission was first started, even the ministers of the Gospel could not get entrance within its pale to address the benighted people. They were assailed with sticks and stones and mud, and dead animals were hurled at them, whilst besotted men and women would howl out curses and imprecations, so as to render it impossible to be heard. Satan seemed let loose, and devilishness reigned triumphant. We will give the experience of one day, as related by the Missionary, Rev. Benjamin T. Sewell, in his interesting work on Bedford street. He says:—"My reception in Bedford street the first Sabbath was anything but flattering. After giving out and, with the aid of the brethren around me, singing a hymn, I commenced praying, but I had scarcely begun when a scene occurred which completely spoiled this part of the exercises. Some one having taken a large dog from his home in the vicinity of our meeting, had tied an old wash-kettle to his tail, and then started him home again. On he came with railroad speed. On, too, came the crowd close on the heels of the dog—men, women, boys, and girls, all eager to see the fun, and with their yelping, shouting, hurrahing, whistling, jumping, stamping, laughing, etc., making the welkin ring."

Through such discouragements the Mission has pursued its unwavering course upward and onward. Its great adversary is intemperance. It is not confined to the men, but even the women and children are frequently under its influence. Some there are whose sensual appetites, once formed to the taste of liquor, not even the fear of death can induce to abandon their rum and gin. When taken down by disease, no inducement can be powerful enough to make them leave off taking a "dhrap of the crather."

We will here make another extract from Mr. Sewell's work. It is the description of a single room and its inmates:—

* * * "There are no chairs in the room, and a seat on the floor would not be so comfortable, for it looks as if it had not been cleaned since it was done four years ago by order of the Board of Health. But here is a rickety stairway leading to the attic, but that is occupied by other families. Just stand where you are, and you will see enough to show that Katy's home is not the most comfortable imaginable. Here is a drunken woman to commence with, a young woman who, three years ago, moved in respectable society. But, alas! how fallen and degraded now!

"And here is another, an old offender, whose bloated face and blackened eyes and rag-covered body indicate the depth of infamy to which she is sunken, for rum and rags go hand in hand. The one destroys all *virtue*, the other takes away all *self-respect*, while both unite in excluding the unfortunate victim from all honest and honorable associations.

"But here is another, hid away in the corner, who has still some sense of shame left. She is the mother of three beautiful children, from whom she has been enticed by the demon of rum. Poor woman! she has been wandering about from one grog-shop to another, drinking penny-a-glass whiskey, till she is well nigh ruined. * * *

"And here, too, are two ragged colored men. Don't be alarmed and scold because of the unnatural amalgamation here exhibited. It is a common thing in this locality. Rum has made it so.

"In that place were three little girls and a bright boy, who had all learned the use of intoxicating liquors, and had acquired a taste for them."

The above description is not an unusual one. The curious reader can see the same thing in scores of places and at any time. The whole street teems with such.

What the Mission Has Done

is only to be appreciated by those who have seen it in the days when it was first established, and who know its record. There is many a reclaimed drunkard, many a reformed wretch who bartered her greatest earthly jewel for a mess of pottage, and many a happy child, who has been rescued from the paths of crime and from the sinks of iniquity which so abound in this frightful locality. It has carried comfort to the dying hours of many a poor despairing wretch, whose guilty soul shuddered, ere it took its flight from its earthly sepulchre, at the enormity of its guilt. It has carried comfort to the sick and weary and food to the starving. It has given instruction to the ignorant and stood the friend of the friendless. All honor to these noble men, who, in the midst of famine and desolation, drunkenness and debauchery, surrounded by sin and crime in all its abhorrent nakedness, have manfully done their duty in reclaiming the fallen of their race! It is a God-like service, and well have they earned the appreciative plaudits of all. They are engaged in a work that should stir the hearts of all to come forward and aid them with deeds of kindness and gifts of benevolence.

The Mission Building,

wherein the schools are situated, is a neat but unpretending three-storied brick structure. On the first floor, as you enter, is the chapel, which is capable of comfortably seating about two hundred people. On the second floor is the infant school-room. We paid the children a visit. Mrs. O——, the very kind and ladylike teacher, had the little scholars, who are of both sexes and colors, in very good order. Indeed, there are very few schools in which such excellent discipline is kept as it was in that room. They were all orderly, and had clean faces and hands and their hair combed. They sang a hymn, called "The Harvester's Hymn," we believe, and accompanied their singing with appropriate gestures at the lead of their teacher. After saying a few words to the children, we visited the third story, where the older scholars are taught. Miss I —— and Miss R ——, the two lady teachers of this department, were very kind in explaining the rules of the school to us. We heard the children repeat the Lord's Prayer in a very creditable manner, and after saying a few words before leaving, we retired very much pleased with the pleasant faces we saw there, and thankful that so many children were being so well cared for.

The financial condition of the Mission is not in a very flourishing state. In this connection we will make an extract from the thirteenth annual report, for the year 1866:—

"Financially, the Mission has not prospered during the year as we desired it should. The school fund has suffered less than the current expense account. We are still short to meet outstanding obligations. Our cherished project of extension has consequently been retarded, but by no means abandoned. The property has been secured through to South street on favorable terms, and we are ready to go to work. We need the means with which to erect a building suited to our wants. We require ten thousand dollars, and for it are dependent upon a Christian public."

No one who has not seen the misery and degradation of the poor fallen wretches who live, or rather exist, in this wretched locality, can conceive of the immense work that is to be done in reclaiming them and reforming them, so as to be useful members of society. And it is a duty we owe not only to our God, but to society at large, as a measure of policy, if for no other reason, that that hot-bed of vice and crime should be purified and rendered a blessing, instead of a curse, as it now is. It is, as a mere matter of dollars and cents, expedient to aid the Mission in preventing the still further spread of the crime and disease that issue from its midst.

NEW ROUTE

TO THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,

Via the Delaware Railroad Line.

On and after MONDAY, November 5, Trains will leave Depot, at BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, at 11·00 P. M. (Saturdays excepted), arriving at CRISFIELD, Maryland, on the Chesapeake Bay, at 7·00 A. M., thence by the new and elegant steamer "CITY OF NORFOLK," arriving at NORFOLK 2 45 P. M., connecting with

SEABOARD AND ROANOKE RAILROAD,

For all points South and Southwest.

Elegant State-room Sleeping Cars from Philadelphia to Crisfield.

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FABER'S PENCILS, 75 cents a Dozen.
ENVELOPES, $1·35 per thousand.

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BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
STATIONERS AND CARD ENGRAVERS,
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POINT BREEZE PARK.—THE FOLLOWING Exhibition Programme will be offered to the public for the benefit of Mr. S. D. Sager, Lessee,

ON MONDAY NEXT,

November 5, commencing at 2½ P. M. Good day and track. Purse and stakes of $500. Mile heats, best three in five to harness.

John Lovett enters b. h. Trenton ne S. A Douglass.
William Doble enters b. b. Strathmore.
B. Daly enters b. h. Dan.

Between the three first heats the celebrated horse Dexter will exhibit his unapproachable fast time under the saddle, ridden by Mr. Budd Doble.

Members are respectfully requested to waive the privilege of introducing a friend without pay on this occasion.

Tickets $1 each, may be obtained at Office No. 144 S. Fourth street; Bisley's Continental Hotel; Girard House, Merchant's Hotel, Van Osten's, Turner's, Petted's and Penistan's Hotels. 11 2 3t

POINT BREEZE PARK.—A special train of cars will leave BROAD and PRIME Streets, on MONDAY next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the Race at the Park, delivering passengers, via the Petroleum Railroad, at the station on the Penrose Ferry Road, close to the Park. A returning train will leave the same station at 5 o'clock P. M. 11 2 2t*

DRY GOODS.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

GREAT BARGAINS IN
DRY GOODS.

HEAVY BLACK GROS GRAIN.
LYONS BLACK TAFFETAS.
PLAIN AND PLAID POPLINS.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH MERINOES.
LUPIN'S ALL-WOOL DELAINES.
REPS AND ALPACAS.
BEAUTIFUL PLAID GOODS FOR CHILDREN.

Table Linen and Damask Napkins, Towels, Flannels, every grade; Shawls, Balmorals, Merrimac Calicoes, Hosiery, New and Elegant Styles Sacquing and Cloakings, for ladies' wear; Cloths and Cassimeres for men's and boys' wear; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs; Tickings, Huckaback, Crash, etc.

MUSLINS.

A very large Stock of both Bleached and Unbleached, at prices guaranteed low.

BLANKETS. BLANKETS.

ONE THOUSAND PAIRS from $5·50 to $30 a pair. The finest in the city at

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CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER
ANNOUNCE A GENERAL
REDUCTION OF PRICES.

Large purchases at the late AUCTION SALES, where Goods of late importation have been greatly SACRIFICED, enable us to offer great inducements to BUYERS, and afford us the opportunity of making such a

REDUCTION OF PRICES
AS WILL EFFECT RAPID SALES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St.,
11 2 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.—
PARIS POPLINS.
BIARRITZ.
EMPRESS CLOTHS.
SIAMESE CLOTHS.
MOUSSELINE DE LAINES.
ALPACAS.
FRENCH MERINOES.

All the above have been bought at the late auction sales, and are sold at

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CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
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FRENCH MERINOES.—
From late Auction Sales
FRENCH MERINOES AT $1·00.
FRENCH MERINOES AT $1·10.
FRENCH MERINOES AT $1·25.
FINER GRADES AT LOW PRICES.
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Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,
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PARIS POPLINS IN CHOICE SHADES.—
PRICES REDUCED.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,
11 2 3t Above Willow.

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Whose establishment for the sale of

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Is unequalled in the extent and variety of its assortment, beg to announce to HOUSEKEEPERS RENEWING THEIR SUPPLY, or persons about to furnish, that they are now receiving their

FALL ASSORTMENT
OF
FRESH LINEN, COTTON, AND WOOLLEN GOODS FOR HOUSEHOLD USE,
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Damask Table Cloths,
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Bordered Towels,
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Embroidered Piano and Table Covers,

And every other article suitable for a well-ordered household. 9 14 thstu6mrp

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LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.

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Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY.
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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.*]

CONTINUATION OF THE INVESTIGATION OF THE GAS TRUST WORKS.—The Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works are playing an open-and-shut game with the Committee of which Colonel Page is Chairman. Before that Committee the principal officers of the Trust have been subpœnaed. Some have refused to obey the summons, and the rest have insulted the Committee, and refused to testify. Two exceptions only were made. One was Mr. Riley, the cashier. He came to the Committee and said he would answer any questions and swear to them *after* they were shown him in print. The other was Charles Thompson Jones. He is the honored President of the Works, and gave evidence with willingness and courtesy.

The Committee has a sub-committee. It is composed of Colonel Page and Colonel Henry W. Gray. Its duties are to investigate the books, papers, and contracts of the Trust, to examine the prices paid for the material, and to verify the contracts of the Board. Its duty is simply clerical. When it was appointed, the Trust appointed a sub-committee of its members to lay before Colonels Page and Gray the papers, minutes, and contracts they desired to inspect.

Last night the Committee held a meeting in Select Council chamber. Every member attended. Lawrence Sheddacher, a very intelligent German, was put upon the stand. He spoke partly in German and partly in English, Colonel Gray interpreting his German responses. Mr. Sheddacher has a terra-cotta manufactory at No. 1742 North Eleventh street. He made the terra-cotta stop-cock boxes which were some time since substituted by the Trust for the wooden ones formerly in use. He made them for Mr. George W. McIlvaine, who made a contract with Mr. Manuel, for the Trust, for the same. The boxes were of three sizes, large, medium, and small. For these were paid prices, respectively, fifty, forty-five, and forty cents each. Mr. Sheddacher delivered them at the Works. *For them the Trust paid $1·90 each, 425 per cent advance. Thirty-three hundred and thirty-four boxes were furnished.* Four hundred more are in the kiln now drying for the use of the Trust.

Thomas M. Newbold, of the firm of Newbold, Son & Aertsen, was examined about the Cameron coal contract. The leak in that big item has not been discovered. If perseverance and honest duty to the public can reveal it, it will be made manifest. Forty thousand tons of bad coal were purchased, but the hidden history of that purchase cannot be given. Mr. Newbold simply is the banker of the company. From the Trust he collects the money due the company, and remits it. So he stated, and retired.

Peter B. Melick, Esq., was examined. He lives in Nineteenth street, near Green, and makes terra-cotta ware. He said that he knew the boxes furnished under McIlvaine's contract. He saw them at the office and in the hands of the workmen. He valued them at fifty cents each, and said he could furnish a better article for sixty cents, and clear twenty-five per cent. profit!

He said that between extra brick and No. 1 brick, used in retorts, there is no difference. If there be, the No. 1 is better. They could have been furnished in 1865 for sixty dollars a thousand. For 1865, Colonel Page, reading from the Trust's contract with John A. Newkumet & Co., said the Gas Works paid ninety dollars.

The most important witness of the evening was then called. This was Wilson Loughridge, Esq., of No. 2238 Vine street. Mr. Loughridge testified that he was at one time in the employ of Mr. Newkumet, and afterwards had a manufactory of his own at Beach and Poplar streets. He tried to furnish the Trust with fire-brick. For that purpose he waited upon Mr. Manuel. That officer would not listen to him. He went every day in one month, in 1865, and offered to supply the Trust with fire-brick. Mr. Manuel wouldn't accept the proffer.

Then he offered to put in his bricks and erect them in a retort at his own expense, so that the bricks could be tested. Mr. Manuel declined to allow him to make the experiment. Finally, he met Mr. Charles Miller, a Trustee of the works, in the street. Mr. Miller gave him an order to the engineer to use the bricks, but the engineer said that the order wasn't strong enough, and refused again.

Mr. Loughridge didn't despair. He knew the character of his ware, and wanted the lucrative patronage of the Gas Works. So Mr. Loughridge went to Sheriff Howell, and received a letter to President Jones. Accompanied by his salesman, Mr. Patterson, and also by Mr. Samuel Fox, he found Mr. Jones at his office. That gentleman declined to listen to him. Mr. Jones wouldn't even receive a bid or listen to the price at which Mr. Loughridge presented his bricks, and after an hour of fruitless application that attempt was abandoned.

Now for the funny part of this witness' story, and it is funny. The Trustees can see where the joke lies. It is this:—A man came to the establishment of Mr. Loughridge and ordered twenty thousand bricks. He signed his name Lister, and went away. When the bricks were ready he called, removed them, and ordered sixty thousand more. They were all No. 1 brick, and fifty dollars per thousand was the price. The witness supposed the bricks were going to a Southern market. He went into the Gas Works to see Mr. Archy Curry on business, and there were his twenty thousand bricks, stamped with his own name, on the floor of the Works. Mr. Lister didn't come back after the other sixty thousand. A mice was smelled somewhere, and the bricks were never taken away.

The witness tried afterwards, but could not sell the Trust bricks. He offered them at fifty dollars, but Mr. Manuel would not accept. He pledged himself to guarantee the bricks, but he was turned away.

Colonel Page stated that for these bricks the Trust paid ninety dollars. He asked Mr. Loughridge what he thought of the prices paid by the Trust for bottom tiles at $1·33 each in 1864; $1·50, $2·20, and $2·42, in 1865; of top tile at $1·25 to $2·06, and shield tile at sixty to seventy-five cents.

Mr. Loughridge answered that they were very high. He stated that so well were his wares received that Mr. Newkumet bought him out, but could he get the prices for fire-brick paid by the Trust, he would go into business again before to-night, and have fifty wagons at his door this afternoon.

Mr. James Peoples, who for fifteen years worked in the Point Breeze Works, and who previously narrated the official negligence and culpability displayed there, was again put upon the witness stand. He described the heavy "blow" that occurred there in 1864. Mr. Stewart was then engineer. He found himself unable to procure iron retorts, and ordered clay. To render these available, he shortened the pipes that lead from the retort into the holder. These pipes are called hydraulic mains. The gas from the retort passes through them into the receptacle where it is stored. Mr. Stewart reduced the length a little, and when the time came to erect retorts iron ones were unexpectedly received. Mr. Stewart put them up. The men fired a set of benches, and the hydraulic main wouldn't work. Gas couldn't go through it, and the lids of the retorts were forced off and the gas blew out into the house.

The workmen fired ten more sets of benches. This made the blow fearful; and the powerful gas escaping from the raised lids expelled the men from the house. The cause was inquired into, and the blame universally placed upon the engineer for contracting the main. Matters went on for a time and grew no better. Mr. Peoples, who knew more about the Works, and who now knows more than all the men employed there, was convinced that the main was stopped by accident or intention. Communication with the main can only be had through valves which are under ground or on the top of the retorts, and are in boxes locked tight. Mr. Phillips, boss fitter, carries the keys. Things went on again, growing still no better. Peoples reiterated his statement that the main was choked, and Phillips, taking a key from his pocket, opened a valve which was half closed, and the "blow" was never more heard of.

Mr. Peoples narrated what everybody knows, that all the good men in the retort-houses were turned out to make room for political favorites, and that the men were paid when they were not on duty.

Now comes the most alarming feature of all this examination. The evidence above given shows what will be developed if Colonel Page goes on. Colonel Gray, who has officially aided the inquiry, will leave Councils on the first of the new year. To retard the examination till then and overthrow the Committee is the Trustees' aim. *Their sub committee will not give any more books or papers to the inspection of Colonel Page.* He and Colonel Gray went to the Gas Office on Tuesday last to meet the Trustees, and they were not about. Mr. Riley, cashier, said they would not be there. The two Select Councilmen waited half an hour, and Mr. Graeff came in at a bad moment, for he was cornered. He declined to produce any papers, because his colleagues were not there.

Yesterday, by second appointment, Colonel Gray went to the office. Colonel Page, who had just left, had been told that no Trustees would be there. The excuse then was that Chief Clerk Brown has charge of all the records, and Mr. Brown was away paying the men. The Committee of the Trustees also told Colonel Page that no meeting can be held until week after next. Then, of course, there will be no meeting either. They won't go on unless Colonel Page and Colonel Gray are both there. Colonel Gray has for two weeks remained in the city, neglecting important personal business in Kentucky, that he could attend at the Gas Office, and when he attended he was treated as we have said. The English of it is this, that no more papers will be shown to Colonel Page or his colleague, Mr. Gray. The Trustees don't want any more stop-cock, box, or fire-brick contracts exposed. Cameron coal might come next.

A MODEL SCHOOL EDIFICE.—The cause of education appears to have received a new impulse, and strong efforts are being made to bring the school department of this city up to the highest point of efficiency. On the vacant lot, ninety-nine feet long by one hundred and seventy deep, adjoining the Academy of Music, on the south side of Locust street, above Broad, is about to be erected a large public school building, on improved principles, according to the plans of Mr. J. C. Sidney, architect, which have been likewise adopted by the Controllers of two other sections, and will probably establish the model for the other school structures to be built throughout the city.

Instead of a single building, heretofore generally adopted, the plans contemplate several, yet forming a connected whole, whilst each room has windows on every side, to afford ample light and ventilation.

There will be twenty-two divisions or class-rooms, nine in the first story, nine in the second, and four in the third. The class-rooms are separated by glass partitions, so arranged that, if necessary, the rooms on each floor can be thrown into one. Each class-room has a separate entrance and stairway, so that all chance of crowding or danger in case of alarm or accident will be avoided.

The mode of ventilation is also a novel feature. The floors of each story will have a hollow space beneath their whole surface, connecting with a flue four feet in diameter, in the centre of which a cast-iron smoke-pipe will be inserted. The air in this flue being warmed by the radiation from this pipe, a constant draught will be created. By means of registers in the floors and ceilings, the air in the rooms will communicate with this heated chamber, and it is calculated that the atmosphere will be changed entirely every twenty minutes throughout the building.

A SUBJECT OF IMPORTANCE.—The preservation of valuable books and papers is always of paramount importance to business men and others in the community. Of the various kinds of Safes manufactured and now in use (and their name is legion), but few of them are possessed of really fire proof qualities. Most of these are filled with a moist mixture, which is injurious to the contents of the safe, moulding the books, etc. A Safe, dry at all times as well as perfectly fire-proof, is of recent introduction (comparatively) in this country. We refer our readers to the column advertisement of Marvin's Safes in to-day's edition of supplement sheet. Their certificates and testimonials are ample and satisfactory enough to convince the most incredulous of their entire superiority over others. Their warehouse is at 721 No. Chesnut street (Masonic Hall).

GREAT TRIAL OF SPEED AT POINT BREEZE.—The members of the Point Breeze Park Association will give an exhibition of unusual interest on Monday next, for the benefit of Mr. S. D. Sager, the lessee of the Park. Three horses, all of which have trotted a mile within two minutes and thirty seconds, will start for a purse and stake of $900, and the trot cannot fail to be a very exciting and closely contested one. Between the first three heats, the renowned horse Dexter will exhibit his highest rate of speed under the saddle, a style in which he has seldom been seen in public; and it is believed by those who understand these matters that he will cut down the time in which a mile can be trotted to singularly small proportions, as Dexter was never in better condition for such a purpose.

HOSPITAL CASES.—William Duling, aged fifty years, residing at Hunt and Hanmon streets, was admitted into Penn Hospital yesterday, with his leg badly cut by a barrel rolling on it.

Catherine Mallon, aged fifty years, residing at No. 313 Cypress street, was badly injured yesterday by falling down stairs at her residence. Admitted into Penn Hospital.

David Brean, fifty-one years of age, residing at Fifth and German streets, had his leg broken yesterday by jumping off a dray. Admitted into Penn Hospital.

Daniel Hutchings (colored), aged forty-five years, residing at No. 723 Lombard street, was injured by a bag of salt falling on him yesterday. Admitted into hospital.

COMMENCEMENT OF A COLORED INSTITUTE.—Last evening National Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, the attraction being the oratorical exercises of the under graduates of the Institute for Colored Youth. The male and female branches of the Institute took part in the declamations and essays, while a number of recitations were given by the boys and girls of the preparatory department. At the close of the exercises the diplomas were presented to the graduates.

FAST.—Samuel McAllister was arrested, yesterday, in Market street, near Fifth, on the charge of reckless driving. Robert Gaw, a conductor on one of the passenger cars, testified that the defendant was driving a dray, and drove into the front part of the car, breaking it in; the car, he said, was going unusually slow. McAllister was held in $500 to answer.

A DISHONEST WAGER.—William R. Wager had a hearing yesterday, on the charge of embezzlement. Defendant was employed at the Turf House as a clerk, and the allegation is that he appropriated to his own use considerable of the receipts, from time to time. He was held for trial.

SLIGHT FIRE.—Yesterday morning a slight fire broke out at Davis' Union Spoke Works, Front and Canal streets, caused by the igniting of some shavings by a furnace. Damage trifling.

Harvard College.—By the death of Colonel Samuel Swett, at his residence in this city on Sunday last, the number of the surviving alumni of Harvard College, who graduated before the beginning of this century in 1801, is reduced to nine, as follows:—

1793—Hon. Samuel Thacher, of Bangor, formerly member of Congress.
1796—Dr. James Jackson of Boston.
1797—Hon. Horace Binney, of Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. Jenks of Boston.
1798—Humphrey Devereux, Esq., of Salem.
1799—Judge Hall, of Delaware; Rev. Dr. Humphrey Moore; S. D. Parker, Esq., of Boston.
1800—Dr. Isaac Lincoln.

Of the classes of 1794 and 1795 there is no surviving graduate, and of those of 1798 and 1800 only one of each is now living.—*Boston Traveller, October 31.*

Oberlin College.—Oberlin College sends out a call for $150,000—for building, $50,000 and for endowment, $100,000.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
ITALIAN OPERA.
CLOSE OF THE SEASON.
THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, November 3,
GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE.
BY UNIVERSAL DEMAND,
THE GRAND SPECTACULAR OPERA,
THE STAR OF THE NORTH,
WITH NEW SCENERY, ENTIRELY NEW AND SPLENDID DRESSES AND APPOINTMENTS,
INCREASED ORCHESTRA, MILITARY BANDS,
AND ITS EXTRAORDINARY GREAT CAST.
MISS CLARA LOUISA KELLOGG,
MISS AMALIA M. HAUCK,
BARAGLI, BELLINI, ANTONUCCI,
FLEURY, RICARDI.
CONDUCTOR.................SIGNOR TORRIANA
ADMISSION TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE, ONE DOLLAR ONLY.
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR RESERVED SEATS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
As the Company will leave on Saturday by the 6 o'clock train, and the Director being desirous that the Opera shall be given complete and unabridged,
THE MATINEE WILL COMMENCE AT HALF-PAST ONE.
DOORS OPEN AT A QUARTER BEFORE ONE.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—
WILLIAM E. SINN & CO..............LESSEES
Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 7·45.
THIS EVENING.
ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
who will appear in Dion Boucicault's
ENTIRELY NEW VERSION OF
RIP VAN WINKLE.
NEVER PERFORMED IN THIS CITY,
WITH NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY.
Entitled
RIP VAN WINKLE,
RIP VAN WINKLE,
RIP VAN WINKLE,
OR THE
SLEEP FOR TWENTY YEARS.
The Play will be presented with
A MOST POWERFUL CAST.
The performance will conclude with the
THE PIRATE'S LEGACY.
THE PIRATE'S LEGACY.
THE PIRATE'S LEGACY.

CITY MUSEUM THEATRE, CALLOWHILL Street, below Fifth.
Lessee..........................Mr. J. K. MURPHY
Stage Manager.......................ROBERT JONES
Business Manager..................J. C. McCORMICK
Treasurer...........................W. C. CANFIELD
The great drama of the
LONE MAN OF THE OCEAN,
with New Scenery, Machinery, Properties, etc.
It will be presented
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, November 3,
with a splendid cast.
The performance will commence with the farce of
MR. AND MRS. P. WHITE.
On MONDAY—STUART ROBSON.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle and Parquet..........................20 cents
Orchestra Chairs..................................50 cents
Gallery...15 cents
Private Boxes.................................$3 and $5
Seats in Private Box..............................75 cents
Doors open at 7 o'clock, and the curtain will rise precisely at ¼ to 8.
The Box Office will be open daily from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M., when seats may be secured.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half past 7 o'clock.
"THE WINNING SUIT" A HIT
CONTINUED SUCCESS. HOUSES FULL.
DOUBLE BILL FOR SATURDAY NIGHT.
LAST NIGHT OF MRS. JOHN DREW.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, November 3,
Last Night of the romantic play of
THE WINNING SUIT.
Sixth and Last Night of
WOMEN WILL TALK.
MRS. JOHN DREW IN BOTH PIECES,
aided by the FULL COMPANY.
Monday—MR. DAN BRYANT.
HANDY ANDY AND IRISH EMIGRANT.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—
N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Commence at 7½.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, November 3,
EIGHTEENTH NIGHT OF EDWIN BOOTH,
who will appear in his great impersonation of
in Shakespeare's Historical Tragedy, in five acts, of
RICHARD III;
OR, THE BATTLE OF BOSWORTH FIELD.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH..............as..............Richard III
Mr. J. B. Roberts..............as..............Henry VI
Mr. Barton Hill..............as..............Earl of Richmond
To conclude with the nautical drama of
THE LOST SHIP.
Monday—EDWIN BOOTH as RICHELIEU.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, November 3,
KATE FISHER AND EL NINO EDDIE.
MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK.
CATARACT OF THE GANGES.
IMMENSE SATURDAY NIGHT BILL. 1t

FREE GALLERY OF THE FINE ARTS—
No. 927 CHESNUT Street, below Tenth.
Now open with a fine collection of Oil Paintings, among which are Lewis Notch and Valley in the White Mountains and Bensell's Autumn in the Alleghenies
10 31 6t McCLEES & McCANN.

ON EXHIBITION AT THE PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, a Superb Collection of Paintings of the French, German, and Belgian schools of Art. Open daily.
Admission, Twenty-five cents. 1t*

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720–726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS NIGHTLY,
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT
And EVERY NIGHT, in connection with our
EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city, will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6-16§

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. COR. OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
The Institute, which again has been greatly improved for the coming season, is now open for subscriptions, all day and evenings.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, and is highly recommended to both sexes and all ages.
Terms for instruction, 6 months..........................$8·00
Terms for self-practice, 3 months........................$5·00
For particulars send for a circular, or give us a call.
8 30 3m Professors HILDEBRAND & LEWIS

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29§ UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
1 24 wm§ No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 439 CHESNUT STREET.
Nearly Opposite the Post Office
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied. Orders from the Country promptly attended to. 5 31§

LANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEAUTIFUL series of views, fifteen in number, designed for the instruction of juvenile artists. Price, 15 cents a package. With the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER, etc., will be found on sale at the NEWS STAND,
7 23 S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Street

PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1·40, $1·50, $1·75.
H. DIXON
4 16wtm No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette
8 16§ GOLDSMITHS' HALL, LIBRARY Street

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE
ART ASSOCIATION.
THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS STILL OPEN FOR A SHORT TIME.
Certificates Five Dollars.
EVERY PORTION OF THE UNITED STATES TAKING THE REMAINING SHARES.
Application for the Unsold Certificates Should be Made at Once.
The Engravings Given to Subscribers are the Most Popular Prizes Ever Issued in this Country.
THE PAINTINGS OFFERED AS PRIZES CONSTITUTE THE
Grandest Collection of Legitimately American Works of Art Ever Presented by any Art Association to their Subscribers.
THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE,
ACTUAL VALUE $600,000,
IS THE
FIRST GREAT PREMIUM.
BIERSTADT'S "YO SEMITE VALLEY,"
Worth $20,000, is now on exhibition in Cincinnati.
CROPSEY'S "AMERICAN AUTUMN,"
Worth $6000, is now on exhibition in Philadelphia.
SCHUSSELE'S "WASHINGTON IRVING,"
Worth $5000, is now on exhibition in Chicago.
HART'S "WOODS IN AUTUMN,"
Worth $5000, is now on exhibition in New York.
CONSTANT MEYER'S "RECOGNITION,"
Worth $5000, is now on exhibition in Louisville
BEARD'S "DEER OF THE PRAIRIE,"
Worth $4000, is now on exhibition in Boston.
GIGNOUX'S "ALPINE SCENERY,"
Worth $3000, is now on exhibition in New York.
VOLK'S MARBLE BUST
Of our late Martyred President,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
Is now on exhibition in Chicago.
LEUTZE'S GRAND PORTRAIT OF
The National Hero,
ULYSSES S. GRANT,
Is now on exhibition in Boston.
Paintings by Hazeltine, Brown, Moran, Hubbard, Huntington, Church, De Haas, Hart, Gay, Lambdin, Vedder, Johnson, Rothermel, Weber, Bradford, Nehlig, White, Stearns, Healy, Hicks, Tait, Hall, Sonntag, Rosenberg, McEntee, Whittredge, Shattuck, Bellows, Falkner, and almost every artist of reputation in the United States are among the
LIST OF PREMIUMS,
Amounting in number to more than three hundred
OF THE CHOICEST AMERICAN WORKS OF ART.
Orders and remittances should be addressed to
U. H. CROSBY, A. A. A.,
ART INSTITUTE, No. 625 BROADWAY,
New York.
SOLE AGENT IN PHILADELPHIA,
T. B. PUGH,
No. 1305 CHESNUT Street,
AND THE BRANCH OFFICE,
No. 607 CHESNUT Street,
NEW BULLETIN BUILDINGS.
BOTH OFFICES OPEN DAY AND EVENING.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
CROPSEY'S GREAT PAINTING, ENTITLED
"AN AMERICAN AUTUMN,"
JUST ARRIVED, AND NOW ON EXHIBITION, with a collection of other premium Paintings of the Association, at
THE PHILADELPHIA ART GALLERY
(F. GABRYLEWITZ, PROPRIETOR),
No. 1305 CHESNUT STREET.
N. B.—For further particulars and description of the various prizes, see published Catalogue. [10 10 watf

INTERNAL REVENUE.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 304 CHESNUT Street,
CENTRAL DEPOT,
No. 103 South FIFTH Street,
ONE DOOR BELOW CHESNUT
ESTABLISHED 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constant on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.
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Particular attention paid to small orders.
The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.
The following rates of discount are allowed:—
ON ALL ORDERS OF $25,
TWO PER CENT. DISCOUNT.
ON ALL ORDERS OF $100,
THREE PER CENT. DISCOUNT.
ON ALL ORDERS OF $300,
FOUR PER CENT. DISCOUNT.
All orders should be sent to the
STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
PHILADELPHIA, October 24, 1866.

Whereas, the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, proceeding on libels filed in the name of the United States, hath decreed on the 24th day of October, A. D. 1866, that all persons who claim to have any interest in fifteen hundred pounds of cotton, and five hundred and twelve dollars, part proceeds of sale, captured by the barque OLIVIA T. DAVIS, under command of John P. Shrouds; also, nine bales of cotton and ten hundred and twenty-four dollars and ten cents part of the proceeds of sale captured by the barque FANNY; also, twenty bales of cotton and half a bale of cotton, and thirty-three hundred and eighty-seven dollars twenty-five cents, part of the proceeds of sale, captured by the schooner D. McCARTHY; also, fifteen bales of cotton and twenty nine hundred and eight dollars, forty-seven cents, captured by the barque CEPHAS STARRET; and that John P. Shrouds, Charles Sewell, Joseph Francis, and Adam Johnson, Richard H. D. Young, Hansen Gregory, Jr., be monished and cited.

Therefore, all persons who claim to have any interest in the same cotton and moneys, are monished and cited to appear before the Judge of the said Court, in the city of Philadelphia, on the twentieth day after publication hereof, to show cause why the said cotton and moneys should not be pronounced to belong at the time of the capture of the same, to the enemies of the United States, and therefore or otherwise, liable to condemnation as lawful prizes.

The above is an abstract of the monitions issued by the Court in said causes.

10 29mth 3t 12] P. C. ELLMAKER,
United States Marshal Eastern District Pennsylvania

CUTLERY.

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
9 18§ Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street, Three doors above Walnut

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET Knives, Rodgers & Wade's and Butcher's Razors, Table Cutlery, Ladies' Scissors in Cases, Razors, Scissors and all kinds of Cutlery ground and polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut 16 20 (§)

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at FORTRESS MONROE, Old Point Comfort, Virginia,

On THURSDAY,

22d day of November, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M. a large quantity of Stores consisting in part, of the following articles, viz.—

26 Field and Siege Cannon, cast iron, of various calibres.
51,670 Shot, Shells and Spherical Case for Smooth Bore and Rifled Guns.
70 Merrill's Carbines, new and repaired.
800 Enfield Rifled Muskets, Cal. 577.
26 Henry's and Spencer's Repeating Rifles.
500 Foreign Rifles, "Austrian," Cal. 54.
500 Smooth bore Muskets, Mod. 1842, Cal. 69.
240 do. do. do., altered to percussion, Cal. 69.
10 do. do. do. Flint Lock, Cal. 69.
217 Revolvers, "Whitney's & Remington's Navy, Cal. 36.
1069 Cavalry and Artillery Sabres.
211 Swords, Musicians and non-Commissioned Officers.

Fourteen days will be allowed for the removal of stores.

Terms of sale—Cash.

T. G. BAYLOR,
Capt. of Ord. and Bvt. Col. U. S. A.,
11 1 18t Commanding.

ARMY BLANKETS.—

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, October 22, 1866.

Will be offered for sale at Public Auction, on account of the United States, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Gray's Ferry road, Philadelphia, Pa., on MONDAY, the 5th of November next, commencing at 12 o'clock M.,

FIFTY THOUSAND (MORE OR LESS) UNITED STATES ARMY BLANKETS,

new and in good condition. Samples can be seen at the Schuylkill Arsenal, and at this office.

ALSO,
5193 pairs BUCKSKIN GLOVES,
2649 " WOOLLEN MITTENS.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash, in Government funds. Purchasers must remove the property within five days after the purchase.

The Blankets will be delivered in bales of 50 each.

G. H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster General,
10 22 12t Brevet Brigadier General, U. S. A.

MEDICAL.

GLAD NEWS
FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.
BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES
Are warranted in all cases, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses in youth. Physical and Nervous Debility, etc. etc.
NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.
They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.
BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,
Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes, containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.
From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases though benefit is derived from using a single box.
In Chronic Cases, where Nervous Prostration has affected the system,
BELL'S TONIC PILLS
Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating and Invigorating Remedy in the world.
A Package, Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.
In extreme cases of Debility,
BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,
Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be used to good advantage.
It gives Strength to the system, and, with the Pills will effect a complete Restoration.
A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free. Ten Cents required to pay postage.
If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to
DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No. 819 BROADWAY, New York.
And you will receive them by return of mail post-paid, and free from observation.
For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND Street. 6 11§

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.
"YES, A POSITIVE CURE"
FOR ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM INDISCRETIONS.
Contains no Mineral, no Balsam, no Mercury.
Only Ten Pills to be Taken to Effect a Cure.
They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.
Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in "twenty-four hours."
Sent by mail. Price, Male packages, $2. Female, $3
SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES,
The Great Blood Purifier, and Remedy for
Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters Scales, Boils, Etc.
For the above complaints the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices, is the most potent and effectual remedy ever prescribed. It reaches and eradicates every particle of the venereal poison. Will remove every vestige of impurities from the system, as well as all the bad effects of mercury. Price, $1·25 per bottle.
SAMARITAN'S WASH
Is used in conjunction with the Root and Herb Juices. Full directions. Price, 25 cents.
The old sickening and disgusting drugs have to give way to remedies purely vegetable, pleasant to the taste, and A POSITIVE CURE.
Sold by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 PARK ROW and by Druggists.
DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, No. 915 RACE Street Philadelphia. 9 15

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 20§

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MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
SUPERIOR COFFIN TRIMMINGS,
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Mountings, Handles, Screws, Tacks, Diamond Studs, Screw-Caps, Ornaments, Star Studs, Lining Nails, Escutcheons, Silver Lace, Inscription Plates, etc. etc.
Particular attention paid to [10 31 1m
ENGRAVING COFFIN-PLATES.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
10 24 3m] CORNER OF RACE.

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeons. Patented August 15, 1863; May 23, 1865; May 1, 1866. Address
KIMBALL & CO.,
No. 639 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.
Pamphlet free. 9 27 6m

HOSIERY, ETC.

NOS. 917 & 919 SPRING GARDEN
SMYTHS'
STOCKING STORE.
Always on hand a good assortment of
ENGLISH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC HOSIERY,
Cotton, Woollen, Silk, and Merino.
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
For Ladies, Gents, Misses, and Boys.
JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES,
Best quality imported.
GLOVES FOR FALL AND WINTER,
All sizes, and large variety
FRENCH CORSETS, HOOP SKIRTS,
Warranted best makes only.
KNITTING YARNS, ZEPHYR WORSTED
GERMANTOWN WOOLS
In all colors. Large stock constantly on hand.
ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS,
In stock and made to order.
All goods sold at the lowest prices, and a better assortment can not be found than at
M. & J. E. SMYTH'S,
[10 6 1m] Nos. 917 and 919 SPRING GARDEN Street.
DRESS TRIMMINGS.
Newest styles in every variety.

LUMBER.

1866.—FLOORING! FLOORING!
FLOORING! FLOORING!!
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
4-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1866.—PLASTERING LATHS!
PLASTERING LATHS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES
CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1866.

Shall April 19, 1861, be Repeated in 1866?

It is probable that by the time this article reaches the eye of the reader, the crisis in the Baltimore difficulty will have been reached. It may be that the bloody scenes of 1861 will have been repeated in the Monumental City, and Union lives once more have been offered up as a sacrifice to the demon of rebellion. If such is not the result of the contest, it will not be due to any desire on the part of the conservatives to prevent it. Already, we are assured, is the city filled with those strange faces which spring up so suddenly in the days of lawlessness and blood. During the French Revolution the people would foresee the outbreak of a murderous riot by the arrival of that nondescript class which preceded the storm. Lurking in holes and hiding in byways when order is supreme they revel in outrage and flood a doomed city with their presence when disorder prevails. That they are noticeable in the streets of Baltimore foreshadows an approaching collision, and they seek to be in at the death.

The discussion of the question for weeks has made our people familiar with the condition of affairs, and has tended to blunt their horror at the real degradation into which we have fallen. Let us think of it a moment. A city in the North, one of the largest and most wealthy in the land, calmly expects to-day to be the scene of a brutal riot, instigated by the Rebel-Southern element in opposition to the Union party, and we are quietly reading that the issue is a matter of doubt. What a degrading spectacle to present to Europe! Who can say that the Rebellion has been crushed, and the North victorious, when we cannot rest safely in our own cities?

The advices received at the time of writing, indicate beyond a doubt what the line of conduct on the part of the Rebels will be. By some means they have secured the Sheriff, and, accompanied by that officer, they will visit the office of the legal Commissioners, and demand a surrender of the arms and papers in their possession. Their demands will beyond a doubt be refused, and then backed by a posse of the Sheriff's officers, they will seek to effect an entrance by force. The Commissioners, in anticipation of this violation of law, have mustered in an immense number of special policemen, and a conflict between these officers and the Sheriff's posse will be the result. And if a fight is once commenced, we cannot dare to think of how far it will extend. Let it be remembered that the attack must be made by the Governor's officers, or there can be no quarrel. On the head of Swann and the Democratic party will rest the blame of all the lives sacrificed. On them falls all the blame, and may the blood of every innocent be on them and their children. They take their lives in their hands when they violate the law, and precipitate an issue. Let them not count too securely on victory. Baltimore is not New Orleans, and Philadelphia lies within three hours' ride of the Monumental City! The fight will not be a one-sided butchery. The Unionists of Maryland are not like the unarmed negroes of Louisiana. We have law on our side, and all who violate its commands do so at the peril of their lives. We still hope that the crisis will pass without a direct collision; that the new Commissioners will resort to the courts, and the difficulty be amicably arranged by legal decision. But we have grave fears that such will not be the settlement. The whole object sought to be gained by the removal is the success of the Swann candidates at the Tuesday election. That can only be secured by the instant installation of the bogus Commissioners. That it will be attempted by force, we have no reason to doubt.

Whatever may be the issue of the conflict, let the country remember that the question on which all the discussion arises is, Shall Rebels or loyalists rule Maryland? The loyalists are ready to submit to the law; the Rebels desire to win, legally, if possible, illegally, if necessary. They must precipitate the conflict; and upon them will rest all the responsibility of all the lives lost, property destroyed, and disgrace brought upon the State of Maryland by so lawless a proceeding.

P. S.—Since writing the above, we have received special despatches, telling us that the bogus Commissioners have applied for seats in the Police Board, have been refused, and are going to secure a Sheriff's posse to seat them by force. It seems utterly impossible that an armed conflict can be avoided. Let it be remembered that the attack must be made by the friends of the Governor; they must shed the first blood, if any is to be shed, and if they once do break the peace, let them look to their lives. They can commence the strife; it will be for us to say when it shall end.

"Three thousand Cretans had been drowned in a cave, where they had sought a hiding-place and refuge, a tide rising and submerging them."—Atlantic Cable despatch.

—In one little paragraph we have the announcement of the most unparalleled horror of any age. We are told, as an example of the utmost agony which can occur at death, of a man being caught in a quicksand, and slowly sinking, powerless to release himself, helpless in his efforts to either hasten or retard his doom. Such a tale is told us by Sir Walter Scott in "The Bride of Lammermoor." But all depicted horrors are dwarfed into insignificance when compared with the fearful tale told by the little despatch. Three thousand people hiding in a cave, escape impossible, to see the tide gradually rising, to feel it encroaching more and more, until at last their necks are reached, and finally the highest place is covered, and all are beneath the waves, is the most fearful picture that the mind could conjure. If such a scene could have been presented to the painter West, how the terrors of his "Death on a Pale Horse" would pale before this new conception! We shall wait with anxiety to hear the particulars, feeling sure that never in the history of mankind, since the days of the flood, has a scene of greater horror been presented.

Houses for the Working Classes.

At the recent meeting of the Social Science Congress, at Manchester, England, the subject of model lodging-houses for the laboring classes of the population engaged a great share of attention. The expediency of entrusting their construction to the municipal or general authorities was earnestly canvassed by such leading spirits as Lord Shaftesbury, but the general results of the debate warranted the conclusion that such measures could succeed only when placed in the hands of private individuals, or of societies created for the express purpose. One of the speakers stated that there was but a single instance in which the local authorities had availed themselves of the provisions of the Lodging-House Act of 1851, by which they were empowered to erect tenements for the poorer classes at the expense of the rates, the income derived therefrom to be credited to the same account.

The societies which have taken the work in hand, however, have met with flattering success. An association, of which Lord Shaftesbury is President, has purchased the buildings located in one of the London courts, which, as he had long been aware, was a mere "hotbed of fever, violence, and immorality." The society caused the houses to be repaired, whitewashed, and properly ventilated, and relaid the pavements, made connections with the main sewers, and provided a generous supply of water. As the result, turbulence and disease have been banished, and the constables, who had not previously dared to enter the court, except in companies of twos and threes, now find it perfectly safe, but rarely necessary, to go there single-handed. There has been no increase in the rent, and yet the society is receiving a return of at least nine per cent. on the outlay made.

The world has not yet forgotten the generous donation of £1,000,000 sterling which Mr. George Peabody has devoted to a purpose similar to this in London. He wisely did not entrust the execution of his grand scheme to the municipal authorities, but placed the fund in the hands of a Board of Trustees, which contains such names as those of Charles Francis Adams, the American Minister, J. Stuart Mill, the philanthropist and economist, and Lord Stanley, the British Foreign Secretary, among its number. The Queen, who is, perhaps, without a peer among the sovereigns of Europe in the anxiety which she displays to render the condition of her more humble subjects as comfortable and as prosperous as possible, has given the scheme all the encouragement in her power, by authorizing her special counsel in all cases to act as attorneys for the Board of Trustees. Not many years will elapse before the fruits of this magnificent bequest of an American citizen will be plainly visible in ameliorating the condition of the working population of the metropolis of the world.

In France a similar scheme of gigantic proportions is on foot, but it is proposed that the wiseacre of the Tuileries shall have the entire manipulation of the funds. It starts in the shape of a proposition made to the Emperor by the Duc de Persigny for the issue of a loan of 1,000,000,000 of francs—equal to $200,000,000 in gold—a large proportion of which will, probably, if the whole thing does not fall through, as is more than likely, be devoted to the erection of model lodging-houses for the poor. But the prime object of the whole movement is the occupation of the working classes, for the sake of keeping their thoughts from taking a mischievous turn. Having been ignored in the settlement of the German difficulties, and finding his ill-advised adventure in Mexico about to come to naught, either by way of profit or of glory, Napoleon sees clearly that some other and even more stupendous game of braggadocia is necessary, if he would not wake up some fine morning to find the boulevards of Paris barricaded and the faubourgs seething with revolt. It is said that General Fleury and Baron Haussman have approved the scheme so far as to recommend its adoption to the Emperor. But even if an attempt should be made to carry out any of its details, it is extremely doubtful if the laboring classes of the French capital will reap any material benefit from its results.

In New York, likewise, a movement of the same kind is well under way. Mr. Alexander T. Stewart has devoted $1,000,000 to the purpose, and in his hands it cannot fail of success. Other parties have donated the land necessary for the erection of an immense number of new and improved tenements, in the occupation of which the laboring classes will receive, by way of return for their painful earnings, some considerations other than the mental, moral, and physical demoralization of their families. We understand that the contracts for the erection of these model lodging-houses have already been executed, and that the work upon them will commence as soon as the other necessary preliminaries can be arranged.

In Philadelphia—but here we are obliged to pause. We are not aware that our millionaires, or even any of our philanthropists who are rich only in sympathy for the poor, have done so much as to canvass the practicability or advisability of such a project. We earnestly commend it to the attention of both these classes. The Second, Fourth, and Sixteenth Wards, and many other sections of our city, present a desirable field for such labors. Here renovation, ventilation, and whitewash would accomplish a marvellous and much needed reformation; while on all the outskirts of the city there is abundant room for the erection of entirely new tenements on the most improved plans. Will anybody make a move in this direction.

Seventy Steamships Owned by One Company.

From the Boston Transcript.

Trieste, scarcely known here, and whose inhabitants barely exceed a hundred thousand in number, boasts of a steam marine more numerous, costly, and powerful than that of all the States of New England. One single company in that metropolis, whose moles and quays are so constantly thronged with Hebrews, Greeks, Armenians, and Americans, owns not less than seventy steamers. It is called the Austrian Lloyd Company, and was founded as far back as 1833; and some idea may be formed of the variety and extent of its transactions, from the fact that it runs twelve regular lines of steam vessels every month, and is at once a great marine insurance and a financial company, as well as steamship company, that it has agents in every bourse in the world, supports enormous printing and engraving offices, publishes three journals in two different languages, has ship-yards, boiler shops, arsenals, in a word, a naval organization vast enough to make the Austrian seaport where it is located almost a nation.

Death of Rev. Sylvanus Cobb.

The Boston *Traveler* announces the death of Rev. Sylvanus Cobb, at his residence in East Boston. He was about seventy years of age. The *Traveller* says:—

"During the past year his health has been feeble, but recently he seemed to have been restored to his usual condition, and the prospect was that he might have been spared many years longer. He is extensively known in the religious world as one of the leading Universalists of the age, for he has been identified with liberal Christianity the greater part of his life. In addition to editing several periodicals, he produced an able Commentary on the New Testament, which is now considered a standard authority with the Universalists. As a preacher, though very able, the loss of his hearing compelled him to leave the pulpit several years since, but as a writer he has been active to the close of his life."

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Doors open at 7 Lecture commences at 8. 10 31 tf

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It is used by cutting into small shavings, and dissolving in hot water; then soaking the Clothes five or ten minutes; then a little hand rubbing will make them as clean as hours of hard machine rubbing would do with ordinary Soap.

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814§ EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

CAMDEN AFFAIRS.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.—The second of a series of meetings given under the auspices of the "Union League" was held in the Camden Court House last evening. The hall was filled to overflowing by an enthusiastic audience. Mr. J. D. Reinboth was called to the chair, and made an able address, at the conclusion introducing Hon. John M. Broomall, of Pennsylvania, who spoke nearly as follows:—

Your Chairman has said I belong to the pestiferous body of men known as the Thirty-ninth Congress, called by the President of the United States "the pretended Congress, or so-called Congress—that body of men hanging upon the verge of the Government." From the remarks of his Excellency upon various occasions during his sentimental journey from Washington westward and back, and from the manner in which some of my inconsiderate colleagues have replied to his remarks, you may probably conclude the affection existing between that distinguished public functionary and your representatives is not remarkably strong; that the attachment at least is not vivid. You would probably arrive at the conclusion that the President of the United States, although he went mourning on his journey as a matter of form, would not more than very doubtfully mourn for the Thirty-ninth Congress, should it be crushed out of existence. In short, the Executive and the Legislative branches of this Government have quarreled, and they have mutually agreed to submit their cause of quarrel to you—to the people of the United States—to decide. The people of Pennsylvania have decided it for themselves. You will have to decide it for yourselves on next Tuesday. The people of Pennsylvania have decided it for themselves in such a way that, probably, will not much flatter the distinguished public functionary that occupies the presidency of one of these components, and he may be further inclined to think, when he hears the verdict of New Jersey, he will be no better pleased. As this cause of quarrel has been submitted by both components to you, it is highly important that you should understand it. Doubtless, you do.

I do not expect to say anything to-night but what every one who hears me knows as well as I, but it will do no harm to recite the cause of the quarrel. The Legislative and Executive branches differed upon the question of reconstructing the States that have been lately in Rebellion. The speaker then gave a lucid description of the course adopted by Congress and the one adopted by the President; the audience manifesting their approbation by frequent bursts of applause.

Ex-Governor Pollock was then introduced, and spoke in substance as follows:—

I desire, my fellow-countrymen, to detain you but a very few moments, after the very able exposition you have had of the issues presented for your determination. I am very glad to meet so many of you here to-night, and to know that New Jersey is awake, and not only awake, but determined on the day of trial to perform her duty to herself and to the United States of America. It has been my pleasure for the last week or two to be in certain portions of your State to address large and enthusiastic meetings, and unless the signs of the times are very much changed, on Tuesday next New Jersey will take her place proudly by the side of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and the other States that have rebuked methodically and eloquently the base miscreant that disgraces and pollutes the chair once occupied by a Washington and a Jefferson. And if in the course of my remarks I fail to compliment Andrew Johnson, do not attribute it to want of memory. I desire to utter the truth before you, and not to conceal it. I voted for Andrew Johnson, and so did many of you. With all my heart I regret it. I regretted his nomination. A chill ran over me when I heard of it, and the reason simply was that I knew the man. I had known him for six years in Congress. He occupied a seat very near me, although we differed very widely politically. A more bigoted, intolerant, ignorant, self conceited—and whatever else you may please to add—man was not in that Congress.

The speaker continued in the same strain for about half an hour, and retired amidst applause.

Hon. Edward McPherson was then introduced, and made an able address, bringing forth the plaudits of his auditory.

At the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. Reinboth, the able and efficient President, made a very suggestive proposition, that we do adjourn to meet on Tuesday morning next at the polls, to do our duty as becomes citizens of this great and enlightened country.

The meeting adjourned with cheers for the whole ticket.

As the hall would not hold a quarter of the people assembled, a meeting was organized outside, which was addressed by Hon. Leonard Myers and others.

The "Boys in Blue" and the "South Ward Campaign Club" were in attendance. After the adjournment of the meeting, the two clubs made a street parade. The sidewalks were crowded, and houses were illuminated; and at the corner of Fourth and Market streets a number of ladies, occupying a verandah, waved their handkerchiefs as the procession passed.

The meeting and parade were a brilliant success, and even exceeded the anticipations of those who had them in charge. Jersey is awake, and on Tuesday next will roll up such a majority as will astonish "some' of the 'natives."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional Local Items see Third Page.]

THE CITY PULPITS TO-MORROW.—There will be preaching in the leading city churches to-morrow as follows:—

Presbyterian.—Rev. Dr. March, at Calvary Church, Locust street, above Fifteenth, in the morning.

Rev. Mr. De Veuve at the same place in the evening.

Rev. Mr. Moore, at the First Church, Hestonville, in the morning, and at 3½ P. M.

Rev. R. W. Landis, D. D., at the Cohocksink Church, morning and evening.

Rev. J. H. Symes, at the Scots' Church, in the morning, and at 3½ P. M.

Rev. R. A. Mallery, at the South Street Church, above Eleventh, in the morning.

Rev. James M. Crowell, D. D., at the Seventh Church, Broad street, above Chesnut, at 3½ P. M. "The Thief on the Cross."

Rev. D. A. Cunningham, at the Spring Garden Church, Eleventh street, near Spring Garden, morning and evening.

Rev. E. H. Nevin, at the West Arch Street Church, morning and evening. In the evening, "Theatres."

Rev. G. W. Morton, at the South Church, morning and evening.

Rev. A. M. Jelly, at the Richmond Church, morning and evening.

Rev. William Halloway, of New Brunswick, N. J., at the Second Church, Germantown, morning and evening.

Rev. F. L. Robbins, at the chapel, Broad and Oxford, in the morning, and at 3½ P. M. to the children.

Rev. William Sterrett, at the Fifth Reformed Church, York street, in the morning.

Rev. G. A. Beattie at the Sixth United Church, Race street, above Twenty-first, in the morning, and at 3 P. M.

Methodist.—Rev. L. C. Matlack, at the Central Church, No. 1222 Vine street, morning and evening.

Rev. William B. Wood, at the Hancock Street Church, morning and evening.

Rev. I. H. Torrence at Salem Church in the morning.

Rev. John A. Wood at the same place in the evening.

Rev. T. K. Peterson, at the Siloam Church, Otis street, above Girard avenue, in the morning.

Rev. M. H. Sisty, at the same place in the evening.

Congregational.—Rev. Samuel Fairly, at the First Church, Frankford road and Montgomery avenue, morning and evening.

Rev. George W. Smiley, at the Second Church, Eleventh and Wood, morning and evening.

Rev. Edward Hawes, at the Central Church, Eighteenth and Green, morning and evening.

Baptist.—Rev. Aaron Perkins, D. D., of Wilmington, Del., at the Eleventh Church, Twelfth street, above Race, in the morning and evening.

Rev. R. Jeffrey, D. D., at the church Fifth and Buttonwood, in the evening. "The sin of Eli."

Rev. G. A. Peltz, at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Chesnut street, west of Eighteenth.

Rev. G. Dana Boardman will preach at Green Hill Hall, Seventeenth and Poplar streets, to-morrow afternoon.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

Latest Style Sack and Walking Coats.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Reformed Dutch.—Rev. J. H. Suydam, at the First Church, Seventh and Spring Garden, morning and evening.

Rev. J. W. Schenck, at the Third Church, Tenth and Filbert, morning and evening.

Rev. S. H. Giesy, at the Fifth Church, Green, near Sixteenth, morning and evening.

Dedication of St. John's Church, Thirty-fifth street, above Powelton avenue. Services in the morning and evening, and at 3 P. M.

Lutheran.—Rev. F. W. Conrad, at the Messiah Church, Thirteenth and Oxford streets, morning and evening.

Rev. F. Klinefelter, at St. Peter's Church, Christian street, below Sixth, in the morning.

Rev. N. M. Price at the Lutherbaum Church, No. 1527 N. Twelfth street, morning and evening.

Episcopal.—Rev. J. W. Bonham, at the Church of the Intercessor, Spring Garden street, below Broad, morning and evening.

Moravian.—Rev. H. S. Hoffman, at the hall, Sixth street and Girard avenue, in the morning.

Swedenborgian.—Rev. B. F. Barrett, at the church, Broad and Brandywine streets, in the morning.

Independent.—Rev. John Chambers, at the church Broad and Sansom streets, in the afternoon. "What one little maid can do."

Universalist.—Rev. James Shirley, at the Second Church, Eighth street, above Noble, in the morning.

Rev. Moses Ballou, at the same place, in the evening.

Union Services.—Prof. P. D. Barnhart, at Mechanics' Hall, Fourth and George streets, at 3½ P. M. "Man as a Destined Being."

Rev. John W. Mears at the Kensington Presbyterian Church, in the morning.

Rev. J. W. Charlton, at the same place, in the evening.

Union Prayer Meeting at the South Street Presbyterian Church, above Eleventh, in the evening.

French Services.—Rev. H. Mauny, at the Eglise de Christ, No. 1009 Chesnut street, morning and evening.

Rev. D. Coussirat, at the Evangelical Church, Seventh and Spruce streets, morning and evening.

Welsh Services.—Rev. R. D. Thomas, at Twelfth and Filbert, at 3 and 7½ P. M.

Missionary Services.—Rev. D. E. Kipp, at Mechanics' Hall, Fourth and George streets, in the morning.

The Rev. Dr. Newton will preach the anniversary sermon before the Missionary Association of Immanuel Church, Kensington, in the evening.

The Philadelphia Tract and Mission Society will hold a meeting in the Logan Square Presbyterian Church, Twentieth and Vine streets, in the evening.

BURGLARS FOILED.—A desperate attempt was made this morning by some burglars to rob the house of Mr. T. B. Peterson, at Broad and Girard avenue. The statement of Mr. Peterson, which we give in his own words, will show the manner in which the attempt was frustrated:—

"I was awakened at twenty-five minutes before five this morning by the ringing of the bell in my chamber, attached to the burglar-alarm telegraph in my house. This telegraph is attached to all the doors and windows of the house. I at once got up and turned to the dial of the telegraph, to see what part the burglars were trying to get in, and found it to be on the lower floor. I put on some clothes, and at fifteen minutes of five A. M., I sprang a very large rattle for nearly five minutes, then went down stairs. The burglars had left in a hurry, leaving a window open which they had forced. I then closed and fastened it and went up to the next floor, and opened my front door, it being dark, and the gas-lamp on my pavement put out, and sprung the same rattle again; but no officer made his appearance till five minutes past 5 o'clock, being twenty minutes from the time I first sprang my rattle. When my burglar alarm is set no one can force open a door or window without ringing a bell in my chamber and awaking the whole house."

HENRY VINCENT.—The illustrious English orator, the friend and contemporary of Mr. Bright, and the unflinching advocate of the North in the late struggle for liberty, Henry Vincent, is now in this country. He will speak in New York on the 17th instant, and at the Academy of Music in this city on the 26th, 27th, and 28th instant. During the late struggle between the Union and disunion parties in this country, when the prospects of the North were the darkest and most gloomy, and when the *Alabama* and *Shenandoah* were ravaging the ocean, Henry Vincent made in different places more than three hundred addresses to the English people in the interest of American institutions and adversely to the cause of slavery. Our advertising columns will convey due notice of the subject of each lecture. Mr. Pugh will have the tickets at his disposal.

A VALUABLE BOOK.—To-day, T. B. Peterson & Brothers publish, in a 12mo volume, an Indian tale of frontier life, entitled "Saratoga." This is a story of the year 1787, and especially depicts life and manners as they were exhibited soon after the triumphant close of the War for Independence. Mixed up with these is developed the idiosyncracy of the Indian race remaining in the State of New York at that time. It is a very readable book, and will be immediately followed by "Country Quarters," a novel by Lady Blessington, which has not yet been republished here, though certainly a lively, amusing, and truthful tale.

JOHN B. GOUGH is advertised to deliver his great lecture on "London by Night," under the auspices of the "Young Men's Christian Association, at the Academy of Music, on Monday evening next. This is beyond all doubt the most interesting and eloquent lecture that he ever delivers, and, as it has just been entirely revised, the citizens of Philadelphia will be the first to listen to it in its new form. On Tuesday evening he will deliver one of his great lectures on "Temperance." We bespeak for him on both occasions a large and enthusiastic audience.

STOLE A HAT.—A homeless citizen, named Henry Hyde, whilst perambulating Second street, was attracted to a number of new hats that were lying most invitingly exposed on the counter of a store at Second and Callowhill streets. Henry's hat being decidedly shabby, in fact, being most emphatically a bad hat, he walked into the store, and "lifting" a "latest style" from the counter, walked off with it. His ill-gotten possession did not avail him much, however, for he was soon after arrested and taken before Alderman Toland. After a hearing in the case he was held in $600 bail to answer.

CATHOLIC CEREMONIES.—The "Devotion of the Forty Hours," in honor of the Blessed Eucharist (granted for the Diocese of Philadelphia by his present Holiness, Pius IX, A. D. 1855), will commence to-morrow morning in St. Michael's Catholic Church, Second street, above Master, and the ceremonies will be unusually impressive. At the late service, at 10½ o'clock, a grand mass will be sung by a powerful choir.

A NEW NOVEL BY MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS.—T. B. Peterson & Brothers have in press, and will publish in a few days, a new book by Mrs Ann S. Stephens, entitled "The Soldier's Orphans," which will no doubt prove to be the best and most interesting work ever written by this talented American authoress.

TROOPS FOR BALTIMORE.—Six regiments of United States infantry left for Baltimore this morning in a special train of fourteen cars. They are under the command of Major and Brevet Brigadier-General Eckley. The most energetic measures are in progress to insure peace and quiet in the city of Baltimore during the present excited canvass and election.

LARCENY OF WHITE LEAD.—A man by the name of J. H. Zane was arrested at Twenty-first and Chesnut streets yesterday afternoon, on a charge of larceny. It is alleged that he stole from the establishment of J. W. Simes a keg of white lead. He had a hearing before Alderman Jones who, after hearing all the facts of the case, held him in $400 bail to answer.

SLIGHT FIRE.—There was a slight fire at No. 118 South Second street, about half-past 3 o'clock this morning. The fire was extinguished before it had gained much headway, and the damage done was very trifling.

CHOLERA.—There was the usual modicum of two cases reported to the Board of Health from noon of yesterday until noon of to-day.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

FALL AND WINTER OVERCOATS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

A YOUNG BELLIGERENT.—David Dougherty was arrested on Chesnut street wharf last evening on a charge of malicious mischief. It appears that David and another young man were engaged in the innocent amusement of throwing cobblestones at each other. It is said that David especially was observed to throw a particularly large one at the other, which, however, missed its mark. David was arrested, however, for his evil intention, and had a hearing before Alderman Beitler, who committed him in default of $600 bail to answer.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—A terrible accident occurred at Manayunk last evening about 7 o'clock. Bridget Moran, residing in Mechanic street, was burnt in a most shocking manner, by her clothes taking fire. Her injuries are such that no hopes whatever are entertained of her recovery. Michael Delaney, whilst employed in blasting a well in Chew street, above Washington lane, was killed by a premature explosion. The Coroner was summoned to hold an inquest on the body.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—A man by the name of Patrick Sullivan was arrested at the corner of Front and Green last evening, at about half-past eight o'clock, for committing an assault and battery on another man, and at the same time cutting him with a knife. The injuries inflicted were not serious. The knife used was a moderate sized pocket knife. Sullivan had a hearing before Alderman Toland who committed him in default of $500 bail to answer.

CONCERT AND BALL.—The Cecilia Mænnerchor (German) Musical Society, Professor Francis H. Schultz, Leader, give their third grand annual concert and ball at Musical Fund Hall, next Monday evening. Extensive preparations are being made by the Committee of Arrangements, and the entertainment will be a most pleasant and desirable one. The Society are making rapid musical progress.

BEAUREGARD IN THE CITY.—Ex-Confederate General P. G. T. Beauregard is in town, and stopping with some friends. He is on here for the purpose of purchasing rolling stock for the air-line railroad from Chicago to New Orleans, of which road he is the President. He obtained capital from European financiers, and is now going to push through the interests of the new road.

CHAINS.—

Now "hung in chains" each belle appears,
By the decree of fashion;
Chained by the necks, and even ears,
They still can briskly dash on.
But he whose gaze is fettered so,
Finds that by artful feigning,
In bands the ladies seem to go,
But 'tis *the men* they're chaining;
And to retort well as we may,
We don the Tower's smart array.

WE HAVE

Good style Cassimere Suits to match as low as..$15 00
Finest French Cassimere Suits to match up to..$50 00
And all the intervening grades.

WE HAVE

Good all-wool Black Suits as low as..........$22 00
Finest Black French Cloth and Cassimere Suits up to.................................... 54 00
And all intervening grades.

WE HAVE

The largest and best assorted and most complete stock of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia—equal to any in the city in style, make, and fit—comprising all kinds, styles, sizes, and qualities, adapted to the wants of all, and sold at lower prices than the lowest elsewhere, or the money refunded.

Half way between FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

All goods sold at lower prices than for several years.

ARRETE!

STYLISH,
WELL MADE
CLOTHING,
AT FAIR
PRICES.

PERRY & CO.,
STAR CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
No. 609 CHESNUT ST., ABOVE SIXTH,
SIGN OF 'STAR.'

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING.

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WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING.

THIS is the largest Clothing Establishment in the city (having just been enlarged to twice its former size), and is filled with handsome Clothing of all sizes and qualities for Men, Youths, and Boys, and the prices will be found to be nearly the same as in 1860, whilst the styles are better than usual Ready-made Clothing. Call and see

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

PECORA LEAD AND COLOR COMPANY.—BEST paint known for HOUSES, IRON fronts; tin ROOFS, DAMP walls, railroad CARS and BRIDGES. These COLORED paints COST one-third that of LEAD, and wear much longer.

This Company's WHITE LEAD is the WHITEST and most DURABLE known. If desired, these paints may be ground in a mixture of GUM, though, in our opinion, GUM destroys the durability of paints. BEST VARNISHES and DRY JAPANS.

S. BOWEN, Secretary,
Office, No. 150 North Fourth street.

DR. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES for families are viewed with favor by all intelligent citizens, in and out of the profession. The medicine or specific for each disease is supplied in proper quantities, with full directions in a small book, and they have been the means of effecting very great benefit. The system of having a specific for each particular disease originated with Dr. Humphreys, and has been elaborated and extended with great care, and for their simplicity and efficiency leave little to be desired. Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

TO THE LADIES.—We wish to direct the attention of our fair friends to the importance of a discovery just made in *social science*, that is destined to work a great revolution in household affairs. We allude to the composition known as DOBBINS' ELECTRIC SOAP. It is positively the best article for washing clothes that has ever been known in the world.

It is not a nostrum, but a genuine saponaceous compound, which is always successful if properly applied. Those who have tried it now have a box at home, and never consent to be without it for a single day.

DOBBINS' ELECTRIC SOAP saves women; therefore it is the friend of the housewife and her help.

It saves money and clothes; therefore the "Lord of creation" advocates its use. Everybody should use it.

AN UNLUCKY ADMIRAL.—Admiral Tegethoff, of Austrian, has been dismissed the service, for sailing his vessel contrary to the Austrian rules of navigation; but the most lucky Admiral Tegethoff we know of is Admiral Semmes, who *got off* from Captain Winslow, in an English yacht. The best things "to get off" or on either, are the ready made garments at Charles Stokes & Co.'s one price Clothing House, under the Continental. They go off very readily and easily from the store and on to the customers.

Five-Twenty Coupons,
Due November 1,
Wanted by
DREXEL & Co.,
No. 34 South Third street.

THE ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE with all the latest improvements and attachments *incomparably the best for Family Use.*

ELLIPTIC S. M. Co.
Agents wanted, No. 923 Chesnut street, Phila.

HONESTY is the best policy in medicine as well as in other things. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a genuine preparation of that unequalled spring medicine and blood purifier, decidedly superior to the poor imitations heretofore in the market. Trial proves it.

THE INCREASING PATRONAGE is an evidence that the superiority of the Photographic Pictures emanating from B. F. Reimer's, No. 624 Arch street, are appreciated. Six cards, or one large photograph, $1.

THE PHILADELPHIA MIXTURES prepared by F. G. Whitman, No. 318 Chesnut street, are acknowledged to be superior to any sold elsewhere in the city.

LADIES, GO TO G. BYRON MORSE & Co., No. 902 and 904 Arch street, for your Fried Oysters, Chicken Salad, Coffee and Waffles.

FOR FINE confections, fruits, and delicacies, go to
G. W. JENKINS,
No. 1037 Spring Garden street.

TWELFTH AND CHESNUT is the place to purchase Cork Mattresses and Bedding, and to have your Furniture reupholstered, varnished, and repaired by practical workmen.

FRENCH COCOANUT CAKE, original with Morse & Co., Nos. 902 and 904 Arch street.

ELASTIC STITCH SEWING MACHINES, FOR FAMILY USE. THE ONLY MACHINE THAT BOTH SEWS PERFECTLY AND EMBROIDERS PERFECTLY.	GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM SEWING MACHINES, No. 730 CHESNUT STREET.	SHUTTLE, OR LOCKSTITCH SEWING MACHINE, FOR TAILORS, SHOEMAKERS, SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS, CARRIAGE MAKERS, LATEST AND BE

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

KEIM—PLUMER.—November 1, by the Rev. Charles D. Cooper, Mr JOHN S. KEIM to Miss ANNA PLUMER, all of this city.

McCULLOUGH—ERVIN.—On September 2, 1866, by the Rev. Samuel Durborow, No. 605 S. Tenth street, WILLIAM McCULLOUGH to Miss MARY ERVIN, both of this city.

DIED.

BIRD.—On the 1st instant, after a short illness, Mrs. SARAH BIRD, wife of Isaiah Bird, in the 64th year of her age.

The friends and family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 1263 Nagle street, on Monday morning next at 10 o'clock.

CARPENTER.—Suddenly, on the 2d inst., CHARLES CARPENTER, in the 37th year of his age.

The relatives of the family and his male friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 1037 Jefferson street, on Monday afternoon, the 5th instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

LEVERING.—On the morning of the 2d instant, after a lingering illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, Mr. MICHAEL LEVERING, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 2123 Germantown avenue, on Monday morning at 12 o'clock. To proceed to Leverington Cemetery.

MITCHELL.—Suddenly, on the evening of the 31st October, ELIZABETH TYNDALE, wife of Edward P. Mitchell, in the 54th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1407 Filbert street, on Monday, the 5th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment at Laurel Hill. §§§

WICKERSHAM.—11th month, 2d, AMOS WICKERSHAM, in the 82d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his late residence in Jenkintown, on Second-day, 11th month 5th, at 11 o'clock A. M. Train leaves Berks Street Station, North Pennsylvania Railroad at 10 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in attendance at Jenkintown Station on the arrival of the train. **

MATHEMATICAL AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, Whatman's Drawing Papers, German and English papers by the roll or sheet, mounted or plain, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street.

NUT-CRACKERS, NUT PICKS, AND APPLE-Parers, of various patterns, for sale at
TRUMAN & SHAW'S,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

BUNG-DRIVERS, TAP-BORERS, SUGAR-Gimlets, Cotton Samplers, Bale Hooks, Ham Tryers, Cheese Tasters, Box Chisels, Mallets and other Store Tools, for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

BLANK AND MEMORANDUM BOOKS ON hand or made to order in the best manner, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws12t

THE SEWING HOLDER IS ATTACHED TO the edge of a table, and holds on more firmly the harder you pull. It costs much less than a Sewing Bird, and will be found far more convenient than pinning your work to your frock. For sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

POCKET AND OFFICE CUTLERY, WOSTENHOLM'S, Rodgers', and other celebrated factors, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17ws22

WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street,
9 15§ Next door to Post Office.

WRITING-DESKS AND PORTFOLIOS—A splendid selection to choose from, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws22t

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness, can be had at the Ear Instrument Depot of P. MADEIRA, No. 115 South TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 10 15 1m

MASONIC PUBLICATIONS.—HEADQUARTERS for Masonic Books, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws22t

CHRONIC DISEASES TREATED
BY
MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.
DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S
ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 1220 WALNUT STREET.

For the benefit of those proposing to undertake Electrical treatment for diseases, we give in the following list a few of the more prominent and most common complaints met with in our practice, in all of which we are most successful. IN NEARLY ALL CASES OF CHRONIC DISEASE ELECTRICITY IS A SURE REMEDY, AND IN ALL CASES BENEFICIAL, IF PROPERLY APPLIED. Those, therefore, afflicted with complaints not here enumerated, need have no hesitation in applying, and whether only RELIEF or a PERMANENT CURE can be effected, they will receive replies accordingly. All communications free.

1. Epilepsy, Chorea, or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis, (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lock Jaw, etc.
2. Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hæmorrhoides, or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent, and Painters' Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.
3. Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic diseases of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia, or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.
4. Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints, Impotence and Seminal Weakness. The latter complaints never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment.
5. Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors (these last named always cured without pain, or cutting, or plasters in any form).
6. Uterus Complaints, involving a malposition, as Prolapsus, Antroversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections of the Womb and Ovaries.

Mrs. BECKWITH has the Ladies' Department under her own care and supervision.

REFERENCES.—General A. J. Pleasonton, No. 916 Spruce street; W. B. Smith, No. 1022 Hanover street; George Douglass, Fifth street, above Chesnut; J. W. Bradley, No. 66 N. Fourth street; Robert Work, No. 51 N. Third street; Colonel T. W. Sweeney, Walnut, below Eighth; George Evans, Arch street, below Fifth; Mr. Pelouze, Third and Chesnut; Ed. McLane, late this city; A. Pleasonton, St. Louis, Mo.; Jacob Vandegrift, Odessa, Del.; R. A. Semple, Mount Holly, N. J., with many others.

Physicians or students desiring to have instruction in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of disease, can apply at the Office.

Consultation free. Descriptive circulars of cures effected, with numerous references, can be had by application at the Office, or by letter. WE HAVE NO CONNECTION WHATEVER WITH ANY OTHER ELECTRICAL OFFICE IN THIS OR ANY OTHER CITY.

All letters addressed to
DR. S. W. BECKWITH,
No. 1220 WALNUT Street,
10 27stf Philadelphia.

IMPROVED
Periscopic Spectacles.

ESTABLISHED IN 1846.

BARBER'S
IMPROVED PERISCOPIC
SPECTACLES,
The Perfection of Art.

Superior to all others, constructed strictly in accordance with the Philosophy of Nature, in the form of a

Concavo-Convex Ellipsis;

Offering the best assistant possible to the

HUMAN VISION.

The great advantages of the Periscopic over the usual forms are apparent to any one at a glance—vision through these Lenses is, in all directions, perfectly distinct, and free from the distortion incident to the common Spherical Lens. There are many persons of the first intelligence, who, judging from their own experience, are of the opinion that these Glasses

RENOVATE AND RENEW THE SIGHT.

This is undoubtedly true in cases where the vision has been impaired by the use of

INFERIOR OR IMPROPER GLASSES.

We have these GLASSES mounted in every variety of Frames, viz.:—GOLD, SILVER, NICKEL, STEEL, SHELL, VULCANIZED RUBBER, etc., which we are selling at RETAIL, at a small advance from wholesale prices.

We manufacture our own GOODS, which fact alone enables us to furnish our patrons with any desired pattern of

SPECTACLES,

at much less price than they can be obtained elsewhere; we do not pretend that we are selling our goods at a tremendous sacrifice, but WILL sell you good reliable goods at reasonably remunerative prices. All SPECTACLES sold by us at RETAIL will be carefully and accurately adjusted to the requirements of the vision on

STRICTLY OPTICAL SCIENCE.

N. B.—You cannot be too careful in the selection of an optician, for on his skill in a great measure depends the preservation of your sight.

OPERA GLASSES,
THERMOMETERS,
COMPASSES,
MAGNIFIERS,

And a variety of GOODS pertaining to the business,

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

WM. BARBER,
Manufacturing Optician,
No. 248 N. EIGHTH St.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
RETAIL ROOM SECOND FLOOR.

FOURTH EDITION

BALTIMORE TROUBLE.

Tremendous Excitement.

The Monumental City in a Stew.

A Climax Reached at Last.

Old Board Gets Its "Dander Up."

Arrest of Swann's "Men in Buckram."

Judge Bond Reading the Law to "The Boys."

Sheriff Thompson Clapped "into Limbo."

The Old Police no Respecter of Persons.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[NINTH DESPATCH.]

Situation of Affairs This Afternoon.

BALTIMORE, November 3—1 P. M.—At 12 o'clock the new Commissioners, after a long consultation with Schley, Latrobe, and Frazier, their counsel, went in a hack to the old Board headquarters to demand admittance, possession of office, papers, etc., but were again refused admittance, even at the outer gate, or any conference whatever. An immense crowd followed them, where another conclave of Unconditional Unionists was stationed.

They soon drove off to a place in North street, near Baltimore street, where, it is understood, they are appointing their new police, preparing books, and arranging to take full charge of the police affairs of the city. The old Board still hold firm, and all their police adhere to them. It is said Sheriff Thompson is now summoning a posse to be in readiness to sustain the new Commissioners, if necessary. The counsel of the old Board advise them to hold on, and they are determined to do so. No military have yet been called out.

General Canby is here; but will not call out the troops unless an absolute riot occurs, which has not yet taken place.

It is believed the new Board will persist, and the old one is equally as determined.

It is now thought the new Commissioners will not be arrested, but the old ones will maintain their rights in Court.

Things just now look very feverish, and a disturbance might break out any minute, when martial law would be proclaimed.

[TENTH DESPATCH.]

What that Document Was.

BALTIMORE, November 3.—The document presented by the new Commissioners was a formal demand for the surrender of the station houses, the Marshal's offices, the fire-alarm telegraph, and the police force.

All is quiet. Large crowds are gathered on the streets.

[ELEVENTH DESPATCH.]

The New Commissioners Having a Good Time.

BALTIMORE, November 3, 1·30 P. M.—The new Commissioners are still in their new office in North street, busily engaged in appointing their new police and other officers, of whom Mr. Vanostrand, the Chief Marshal deposed two years ago, is understood to be reinstated.

They are also appointing judges of election for next Tuesday. They demanded from the old Board a written statement of what they designed doing, giving two hours for a reply; but no reply has yet been sent, and probably none will be. It is understood that the new Board have determined that the election next Tuesday shall be conducted under their rule at newly selected election precincts, whilst the old Board are equally determined that said election shall be held under their orders, at the same old precincts, with the same Union judges; hence, if United States troops do not interfere (and they are not much inclined to do so), two separate elections will be held, the radicals voting at one place and the Copperheads at another, and the whole thing will be pronounced illegal.

Any determined effort made to arrest either the old or new Commissioners will open the conflict, which may be terrible. The thoroughfares are still crowded with excited persons, many of whom are armed with revolvers, etc. All of the old police cling to the old Board.

[TWELFTH DESPATCH.]

The Climax Reached at Last.

BALTIMORE, November 3, 2 P. M.—The Police Commissioners, Young and Valient, have been arrested by the city authorities, and are before Judge Bond, of the City Criminal Court, on a charge of common disturbers of the public peace. The excitement is very great, but there is no fighting. Sheriff Thompson has also been arrested for illegally swearing in new police officers. All of the bar-rooms are closed.

From Canada.

QUEBEC, November 3.—The steamship *Pennsylvania*, with the 100th British regiment on board, has passed Father Point, and is expected here to-day.

A fire broke out at Diamond Harbor yesterday, but was speedily suppressed. Captain St. Laurent was drowned yesterday. The weather to-day is beautiful.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, November 3.—The Cotton market is quiet; sales of middling at 39c. Flour has declined 10@25 cents; sales of 6000 bbls. at $9 50@13 25 for State; $12 20@15 for Ohio; $9 50@12 75 for Western; and $12 50@17 25 for Southern. Wheat is 2@3c. lower; sales of 2500 bush at $3 12@3 18 for State. Corn is dull; 70,000 bush sold at $1 23@1 25. Pork heavy, at $31 25 for mess. Lard dull. Whisky steady.

WANTS.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEkeeper in a Gentleman's family, by a competent and reliable person. Apply to No. 661 North ELEVENTH Street. 1t*

INKS.—ARNOLD'S, DAVID'S, MAYNARD & Noyes' Fluids, Black, Copying, Blue, Carmine, India, and Japan, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17ws22t

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA. Acknowledged by all parties interested as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of *Diseases in his specialty.* QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed in every case.* Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 11 3 3t*

NUMBER XCII.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

ALMANAC AND DIARY.

SHORT METRE-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEAK.

October.

Monday, 29.—Ex-Postmaster Walborn receives a set of Silver Plate, presented by the Carriers of the Post Office, as a tribute to his attainments as a man of *Letters*.

Tuesday, 30.—National Guards of Philadelphia not expecting to go to Paris to exhibit themselves, go to Florence, N. J., instead, and indulge in Target practice.

Wednesday, 31.—Important arrival at the White House—Mrs. Doctor Walker; visits Andy in Bloomer costume, and prescribes Extract o Constitutional Amendment for Shattered Constitutions.

November.

Thursday, 1.—Important debate in City Council as to the propriety of selling cooked vic uals in the market houses. Referred to the Committee on the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

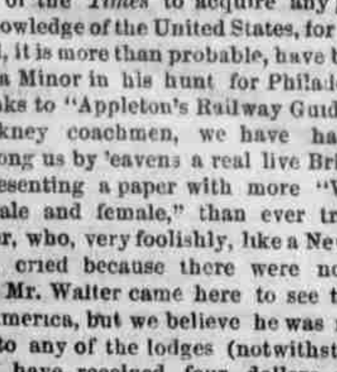
Friday, 2.—Reduction of charges on the Atlanti; Cab e take place. The charges are now so light, especially the charges of electricity, tha the signa's are not distinguishable.

Saturday, 3.—SERIES COLUMN DAY. The Edito receives a commission from Governor Swann of Maryland, offering him the position of Detective of Jokes for the city of Baltimore.

A VISIT FROM THE PROPRIETOR OF THE LONDON "TIMES."

Account of the Supper, Etc.

The advent of the great newspaper man, Mr. John Walter, of the London *Times*, in our midst, is rendered interesting by the wonder on our part as to how he found out where Philadelphia was. He surely did not depend on the columns of the *Times* to acquire any geographical knowledge of the United States, for had he, he would, it is more than probable, have brought up in Asia Minor in his hunt for Philadelphia. But, thanks to "Appleton's Railway Guide" and the hackney coachmen, we have had this week among us by 'eavens a real live Britisher, one representing a paper with more "Wants," both "male and female," than ever troubled Alexander, who, very foolishly, like a New York newsboy, cried because there were no more *Worlds*. Mr. Walter came here to see the Red Men of America, but we believe he was not initiated into any of the lodges (notwithstanding he could have received four dollars a week when sick), nor was he, in any degree, made acquainted with the Order. Indeed, he expressed his perfect disgust at the appearance of a genuine Indian Princess who wanted to sell him a pair of bead slippers near the door of his hotel; her garb and whole appearance were so different from what he had seen on the labels of the cigar-boxes in 'Hengland.



THE INDIAN PRINCESS AS MR. WALTER EXPECTED TO FIND HER.

THE INDIAN PRINCESS AS MR. WALTER DID FIND HER.

Mr. Walter, however, did arrive here, and, like all good Englishmen, manifested his joy at the escape from tomahawking, in his trip over the Camden and Amboy Railroad from New York to Philadelphia, so contrary to his expectations, by a good supper, at which good things should be eaten and said, not only by Mr. Walter, but by everybody else who might happen to be intimate with the proprietor of the London *Times*, that has correspondents in all her Majesty's dominions, and on which, by 'eavens! the sun never sets.

The supper was given at the sign of "The Goat and Gridiron," and the party sat down precisely at 7½ o'clock P. M. The wines and 'arf-and-'arf were of the vintage of 1866, from Fol. Degan's, whose vineyard is situated on the Passyunk Road, down in the Neck, where so many people have been *shot* lately. At the head of the table sat Mr. Hong-Kong Reed, formerly of China, supported on the right by Mr. Walter in person, and over the left by Mr. Alderman McMullen also in person, together with many others whose names have from time to time figured in the papers under various circumstances. Sir Richard Vaux, the Hairy, also occupied a seat of honor at the table.

The following Bill of Fare was prepared by the host of "The Goat and Gridiron" in honor of the occasion:—

Bill of Fare.

SOUPS.
From the various Theatres and Sa'oons, and of the different "Varieties."
FISH.
Suckers. Sheepsheads.
BOILED.
Calves-head—Brain Sauce.
ROAST.
Irish Tongues and Chops—Fenian Sauce.
ENTREES.
Dead Duck. Post Office Livers.
VEGETABLES.
Cabbage Heads. Some Pumpkins. Dead Beets.
SALADS.
Sliced Salaries.
DISHES TO ORDER
'Arf-and-'Arf and the Cold Shoulder.

After the cloth was removed, which the waiter did as soon, as he discovered how they were spilling the things over it, the festive party began making speeches. Before any speaking was commenced, however, the Chairman read some regrets which he then held in his hand, of persons who were expected, but who were unable to be present. The first one was from Mr. Davis:—

To Mr. Reed, Chairman of the London Times Feed:—

FORTRESS MONROE, VA.—Dear Sir:—Circumstances over which I have no control will prevent me from mingling in your hilarity on the evening of your supper. You will convey to the proprietor of the London *Times* my warm appreciation for the services he rendered the "Lost Cause," and although Pittsburg Landing was not in Pennsylvania, as he supposed at the time, yet we should have liked it to have been there, and the more fully I appreciate his desire to bring General Beauregard's army so far North. Also convey to him my confidence in the truth of the prophecies of his paper, particularly the latest ones, although at present I am unacquainted with the subject of any of them, or of what they are about; yet tell him not to despair on account of past failures, but to keep on in the good work, and some of them must come true, particularly if they are contradictory in their statements. Again I must beg you to excuse my being absent on the night in question, as my engagements here are of such a nature that I cannot make any promises as to my future n ovements.

Give my respects to Mr. Clymer, and tell him to come and see me.

Yours, in true secession bonds,
JEFFERSON DAVIS, President C. S. A.

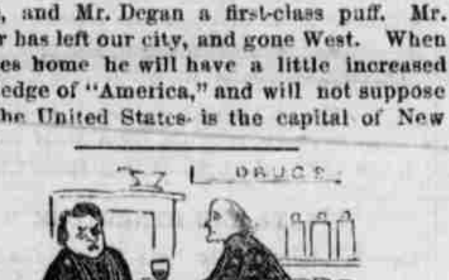
At the close of the reading Mr. Walter moved a pot of 'arf-and 'arf to the "tenant of the Fortress Monroe of 'Ampton Cross Roads." (Drank with cheers.)

After some short speeches by Messrs. McMullen, Ingersoll, Vaux, and others, Mr. John Walter proprietor of the London *Times*, rose and said:—

Gentlemen hof Hamerica: — When hi first landed hin your country hi was surprised to find that the Indian savages did not hinfest your steamboat piers, though other savages did, and the risks I ran hin New York hin getting from the boat to my 'otel will be a matter hof 'istory. Hi ham halso himpressed with the fact that hi have no use for my tinder-box hand steel handflint, which hi had the precaution to bring with me, for the purpose of striking a fire if hi should be overtaken at night away from hany 'ouse. My friend, and former correspondent to my paper, William 'enry Russull, Esq., told me that hit hi was challenged to fight a duel hon the boat or cars, hi could speak to the proper hofficer, hand he would put hus hoff and wait till the fight was hover; hi have ten duelling pistols, but nobody wants to fight, and by 'eavens hi ham glad hof it. (Applause.)

Gentlemen hof Hamerica:—Let me say that hi halways knew your war would he hover, hand hi hexpected hit would be hover sooner than hi thought it wood, hand hit was. (Great cheering.) Gentlemen hof Hamerica:—Perhaps hi ham hoccupying time that could be more profitably hemployed by hother gentlemen, but by 'eavens hi ham proud to say hi'm a blarsted British subject, and ho allegiance to her Majesty, hon whose hempire the sun, by 'eavens, never sets. (Here Mr. Alderman McMullen proposed "Three cheers for the Son that never sets." Tremendous cheering.) Gentlemen hof Hamerica, let's take a drink. (Cheers.)

The meeting, we should add, passed off very pleasantly, Mr. Walter promising in his next letter to the *Times* to give all the gentlemen a notice, and Mr. Degan a first-class puff. Mr. Walter has left our city, and gone West. When he goes home he will have a little increased knowledge of "America," and will not suppose that the United States is the capital of New York.



The Sick Man.

Dr. Jonathan handing to Andy a dose of the Extract of Constitutional Amendment—"Take it right down, Andy, the more you'll look at it, the worse you'll like it."

EXPLANATION.—In our paper last Saturday we said something in reference to the Methodists which was reckoned a joke by some jokers of that very solemn body. We hereby disclaim anything like a joke in these columns. Our object is to be as stupid as possible; and we beg that hereafter, if any one should discover a joke made either on a Method or any other way, that they will report the fact promptly to the publisher, and measures will be taken at once to have the whole edition bought up.

"TIME IS UP.—James Stephens made his farewell speech at Jones' Woods, New York, on Sunday last, and announced 'that there would be fighting in Ireland before the 1st of January, and that he would be in the midst of it.'"

Fighting in Ireland is nothing new, but that Mr. Stephens will be in the midst of it *is* something new, and we shall be glad if he don't get hurt.

Perhaps It Is He.

We see among the announcements of persons to speak at a Johnson meeting in Baltimore is "Mr. Smith, of Philadelphia." We don't definitely understand what Smith this is; but if it is John, we think we know him.

A "Model" Lodging-House.

The Patent Office.

An Ointment for Politicians.

App—Ointment.

—A London letter maintains that this is the golden age of literary men as regards the prosperity of their private circumstances, and goes into details as follows:—

"As Charles Dickens himself made known the dispute with his wife, there is no harm in alluding to it, or in concluding from the fact that he allows her £600 a year, and that he keeps up both a town and a country house on a scale of considerable expense, that his income is not less than £3000 or £4000 a year, probably yet more. His periodical, *All the Year Round*, produces him nearly half that sum and his 'reacings' in public are worth £500 a year. Mr. Dickens is generous and sympathetic—always ready with his purse in a good cause—and also with his influence. Mr Trollope has a good income in a Government office to begin with. He keeps his hunters, and is splendidly mounted at the sport. He usually has a houseful of company, though he works as hard as any man I know. He is in no danger of want, even though the American Congress adheres to its unfair and suicidal course. Kingsley's professorship at Cambridge, though it appears to have taken every drop of manliness out of him, has at least supplied him with a competent income and added considerably to the means which his church-living already supplied. Of friend Tupper what shall be said? He is immense, proud of the popularity of his works in America, and invariably recurs to it in talking of the contemptuous treatment he meets with from critics at home, and on a beautiful estate in Surrey thanks his stars that if the censors are against him, he can thrust a hundred editions in their faces. Alfred Tennyson, had he no pension would still be a rich man. The author of 'Ten Thousand a Year' luxuriates in the opulence of a highly paid judicial office for which he has only party recommendations. Miss Evans has but to lift up her finger, and half the publishers in London would run to a preposterous figure for her literary favors. Of the religious authors, the McLeods and Guthries and Spurgeons, I can only say that theirs is the most prosperous calling of any, equalling even Mr. Boucicault's pay for new dramas, which is a bold statement to make. In a word, the poor author, who is at the same time deserving, can hardly be said to exist in England at the present time."

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

BUY FURNITURE AT GOULD & CO.'S Union Depots, corner NINTH and MARKET and Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street.

The largest, cheapest, and best stock of Furniture, of every description, in the world. Send for Printed Catalogue and Price List. The soundness of material and workmanship is guaranteed of all we sell. Furniture for Parlor, Drawing room, Chamber or Bed room, Dining-room, Library, Kitchen, Servants' rooms, Offices, Schools, Churches, Odd Fellows, Masons, or other Lodges, Ships Institutions, Clubs, Colleges, Public Buildings, Hotels, Boarding-Houses, Hospitals, Fairs, or a single piece of Furniture.

Drawings and estimates furnished when required.

Orders sent by post will be executed with despatch, and with liberality and justness of dealing. Country dealers, and the trade generally, continue to be supplied on the same liberal wholesale terms that insure them a fair profit. Parties at a distance may remit through our Banker, the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, Chesnut street, or the Union National Bank, Third street, or by Express, Check, or Post Office Order. Immediate attention will be given, and satisfaction insured.

GOULD & CO.,
N. E. corner NINTH and MARKET streets and
Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.
2 105p

PLEASE OBSERVE
THAT
RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH'S
Is the Cheapest Place in this city
TO BUY YOUR FURNITURE.

Our stock is the largest and most varied, as our prices are the lowest.
DON'T FORGET TO CALL before purchasing elsewhere in order that we may have an opportunity of proving the truth of the above assertion.

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH
9 25 tuths2mrp No. 40 South SECOND St., west side

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.
P. P. GUSTINE
8 1§ N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

CHARLES E. CLARK,
No. 11 North ELEVENTH Street,
BEDDING
AND
COTTAGE FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.
Hair and Husk Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters, and Pillows.
Best Quality of Spring Mattresses.
Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Chairs, Towel Racks, Rocking Chairs etc.
Pew Cushions, Feathers and Down.
Comfortables and Blankets. 9 5 wam2m

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.
A Large Assortment of the Latest Styles
On hand, and will be sold this coming season at very moderate prices, at
L. LUTZ'S Furniture Establishment,
9 5 2m No. 121 South ELEVENTH Street.

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC.
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15§

COAL.

JAMES O'BRIEN
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.
Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.
Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.
A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 6§

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.

IF YOU WANT PERFECT SATISFACTION in every respect, buy the celebrated PRESTON COAL, Egg and Stove sizes, at $7 per ton. Also, the genuine EAGLE VEIN COAL, same sizes, same price, and a very fine quality of LEHIGH, Egg and Stove, at $7 50 per ton. I keep nothing but the best. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street. 5 24

NO. 304 NORTH BROAD ST.
R. W. PATRICK & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,
HAZLETON, MAHONY, EAGLE VEIN, AND RE-BROKEN STOVE,
Always on hand, under cover, and free from DIRT and SLATE. [825 smw6m

COAL! COAL! COAL!
The best LEHIGH and SCHUYLKILL COAL, prepared expressly for family use, constantly on hand in my Yard, No. 1517 CALLOWHILL street, under cover, delivered on short notice, well screened, and picked free of slate, at the lowest cash prices. A trial will secure your custom.
JOHN A. WILSON,
Successor to W. L. FOULK.
PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1866. 9 26 n

FERTILIZERS.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.
Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.
Manufactured only by
BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,
8 4smw§rp Philadelphia

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of EDWARD McDOWELL, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle and adjust the account of M. E. McDOWELL, Administrator c. t. a. of EDWARD McDOWELL, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY November 5, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

10 25 thstu5t W. D. BAKER, Auditor.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS
GRAND OPENING
OF
FRENCH ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS
J. S. BORGENSKI,
No. 21 North NINTH Street,
(EAST SIDE),
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
FRENCH ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,
BRIDAL WREATHS,
Feathers, Ribbons, Velvets, Etc.
This old established and well-known FRENCH ARTIFICIAL FLOWER STORE has been altered throughout and refitted in true French style, and will open on
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24,
With a magnificent assortment of Fine French Flowers, Wreaths, Leaves, Grasses, Feathers, Velvets, Ribbons, Bonnet Frames, and Millinery Goods of every description and variety.
J. S. BORGENSKI,
No. 21 North NINTH Street,
10 22 mw1lm Above Market, East Side.

WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT ST.
BONNETS AND HATS,
LATEST STYLES.
EVERY VARIETY OF
BONNET MATERIALS
AND
TRIMMINGS.
10 1 2m rp

WEYL & ROSENHEIM,
No. 726 CHESNUT Street,
OPEN THIS DAY,
A splendid assortment of Felt and Silk Hats for Ladies and Children
All the newest shapes at very low prices.
Willow, Ostrich, and Pheasant Plumes.
Brown, Drab, White, and Garnet Bonnet Velvets Royal Velvets, Uncut Velvets, Gros d'Afriques, Frosted Velvets.
The same goods in every other shade of color.
Velvet Ribbons, Trimming Ribbons, Bonnet Ribbons, Paris Ornaments, Fine French Flowers, French and New York Hat and Bonnet Frames, Laces, Illusions—all at the very lowest market prices—
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Country orders promptly attended to. Give us a call.
WEYL & ROSENHEIM,
10 5 1m No. 726 CHESNUT street.

SPLENDID OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dress-makers, now ready. 9 20 6m

MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street.
Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY, Misses and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets Crapes Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18§

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

BUFFALO ROBES,
LAP RUGS,
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A large assortment, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, at low prices, together with our usual assortment of
SADDLERY, ETC.
WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
21 No. 114 MARKET Street.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,
Etc. Etc.
No. 19 North FRONT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
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FRED. BALTZ & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF WINES, GINS, Etc
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Riviere, Cardat & Co.'s
COGNAC
No. 116 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 9 3 3m

DENTISTRY.

THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letters-patent for my mode of administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain, I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in use.
DR. C. L. MUNNS
5 21 6m No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

PERSONAL.

$100 EXTRA BOUNTY.—The undersigned is regularly licensed by the United States Government to collect the Extra Bounties and has all the facilities for a speedy settlement. Call on or address
GEORGE W. FORD,
No. 241 DOCK Street, one door below Third,
10 23 1m Philadelphia

SLATE MANTELS!
SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability, Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.
SLATE MANTELS and Slate Work Generally, made to order.
J. B. KIMES & CO.,
9 12 Nos 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street,
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 3 8§

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD GREAT TRUNK LINE.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. October 8, 1866.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 9·40 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·35 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M., and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7·00 A. M. and 12·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 and 11·53 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M. and 9·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., and 11·30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3·15 P. M. 8 15

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

	FARE.
At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3·00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant 1st class	2·25
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant, 2d class	1·80

At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown. At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE

At 11 A. M., 4·30, 6·45 P. M., and 12 P. M. (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3·00. The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 3, 4·30, 5, and 6·45 P. M. and Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 10·15 A. M., for Bristol, Schenck's, Eddington, and 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M., for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

June 1, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.

For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7·30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 3·30 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.

At 5·15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.

White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 12·25 Noon, and 6·15 P. M.

Leave Doylestown at 6·40 A. M., 3·15 and 5·30 P. M.

Leave Lansdale at 6·00 A. M.

Leave Fort Washington at 10·50 A. M., and 2·15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·30 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street or BERKS Street.

5 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

1866.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train, 12 M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9·30 A. M.

Leave Erie at 4·45 P. M., arrive at New York 4·10 P. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N C. R R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWYNNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup., Williamsport.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), commencing MONDAY, September 24, 1866.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, and all intermediate stations, at 8 A. M. Mail., 3·30 P. M., Passenger.

For Woodbury, 8 A. M., 3·30 and 6 P. M.

For Cape May, at 3·30 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE

Woodbury at 7·15 and 8·40 A. M., and 4·54 P. M.

Bridgeton at 7·05 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. Freight, 8·35 P. M.

Salem at 6·50 A. M. and 3·05 P. M. Freight, 5·45 P. M.

Millville at 6·55 A. M. and 3·06 P. M. Freight, 6·10 P. M.

Cape May at 11·45 A. M., Passenger and Freight.

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 9·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. That received before 7·00 A. M. will go through the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

9 25 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, July 2, 1866. Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Delaware Railroad Train at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS,

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 12·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. The 4·30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 6·30, 7·15, and 9·30 A. M., 4 and 6·30 P. M. The 7·15 A. M. train will not stop at stations between Chester and Philadelphia.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 4·30 and 6 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE.

Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4·36 and 10 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Chester at 7·28, 7·55, 10·14 and 11·40 A. M., 4·43, 5·10, 7·26, and 10·16 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-mail, 9·20 A. M., Express, 1·10 P. M., Express, 6·35 P. M., Express, 8·25 P. M., Express.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester at 4·49 and 8·52 A. M., and 3·38 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 5·28 and 9·33 A. M., and 4·15 P. M.

Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached will leave as follows:—Wilmington, for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6·05 P. M. Baltimore, for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4·45 P. M. Perryville for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 4·20 A. M., connecting at Wilmington with 7·15 A. M. train for Philadelphia.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Express Train at 4·15 A. M., for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run

Night Express, 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington.

Accommodation Train at 11·30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore), and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Accommodation Train from Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6·20 P. M.

4 16 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—FALL ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Eleventh and Market Sts. 45 minutes before the departure of each Train.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Day Express	at 9·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 & 2, at 10 A. M. &	11·20 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	at 12·00 M.
Parkesburg Train	at 1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2·30 "
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4·00 "
Pittsburg and Erie Mail	at 9·00 "
Philadelphia Express	at 11·00 "

Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday. Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers by Day Express go to Williamsport without change of cars, and arrive at Lock Haven at 8·10 P. M.

Passengers by Day Express go to Carlisle and Chambersburg without change of cars.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, No. 631 Chesnut street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	at 12·40 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	at 7·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 & 2, at 8·20 A. M. &	7·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	at 9·00 A. M.
Lancaster Train	at 12·40 P. M.
Fast Line	at 1·10 "
Day Express	at 5·50 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9·50 "

Philadelphia Express arrives daily, except Monday. Cincinnati Express arrives daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers leaving Lock Haven at 7·00 A. M., and Williamsport at 8·40 A. M., reach Philadelphia without change of cars, from Williamsport, by Day Express, at 5·50 P. M.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. For further information, apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 631 Chesnut St.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent, at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to

3 12 FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 DOCK Street.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

On and after THURSDAY, November 1, 1866, until further notice.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·¼, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7¾, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·¼ A. M., 2, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M., 1, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·¼ minutes A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·50 minutes A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35, 11·05, minutes A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50 minutes, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6¼, and 8 P. M.

The 5½ P. M. train will stop at Falls, School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mills, and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 6¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5 and 8½ P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35, 11·05 minutes A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9¾, 11½ A. M., 2, 5, 6¾, 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 6¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 5½ and 9 P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 6 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to

WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent.
No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, Etc.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
8 4 6m VANKIRK & CO

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand,
2 22 4] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

ogic of the Secretary of the Interior.

om the Independent.

The President is unfortunate in his advocates. Even he has never defended himself as weakly as he has recently permitted his Secretary of the Interior to defend him. "It is not certain," says Mr. Browning, speaking of the Government, "that we will save it." We shall not interpret the *will* in the above phrase as anything worse than a grammatical blunder. Mr. Browning, doubtless, wishes that the Government should be saved. That he should doubt of its safety is natural; with *his* views followed out, its salvation would be more than doubtful. Its safety consists in this, that the people repudiate all such views. Mr. Browning thinks that, at the close of a four years' embittered war, producing a radical change in the legal and social condition of four millions of people, creating two vast antagonistic public debts, and involving a thousand diversities of interest between millions on one side and millions on the other, no precautions are needed, no conditions should be imposed, in receiving back as legislators the defeated Rebels. The people who defeated them are not willing to trust these Rebels without conditions. They wish to render the South incapable of doing mischief with the same ease in the future: and in this Vattel and other publicists agree with them, though Mr. Browning does not.

They decided, at the recent elections, that they would have constitutional guarantees for the future. Mr. Browning says these elections are not "indicative of the judgment of the people of the Northern States upon the Constitutional Amendment; for, says he, "they have not calmly and dispassionately discussed and reflected upon it." Mr. Browning's logic is remarkable. The issue was made up on a question that has been before the public for months, and been discussed by every fireside in the country; the people voted distinctly on that issue. Mr. Browning *thinks* they were not calm and dispassionate when they voted; therefore the result of the vote is no indication of the judgment of the people. When the amendment is ratified, ought the Supreme Court, before it decides upon its validity, await Mr. Browning's opinion as to whether the members of the legislatures that ratified it were calm and dispassionate?

The amendment has this provision:—"Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law." Mr. Browning thinks that is "totally to annihilate the independence and sovereignty of State judiciaries in the administration of State laws, and the authority and control of the State over matters of purely domestic and local concern." The people remember the scenes in Memphis and New Orleans; they know that State laws have not secured, and are not at all likely to secure, the persons or property of American citizens, white or black, who are heartily loyal and avowedly opposed to slavery; they do not regard this as "a purely domestic and local concern;" they regard a country as semi-barbarous where life and liberty are habitually insecure, and they do not intend that one-third of their country shall remain semi-barbarous, a scoff and a byword to the rest of the world. If the States protect life and property, good and well; if not, the people intend that the Federal Government shall, and that is one reason why they vote for the amendment.

More than four-sevenths of the population of South Carolina are blacks (blacks 412,320, whites 291,388). Mr. Browning proposes (to select this one State as an example) that the white three-sevenths, of whom three-fourths at least are disloyal, shall, because of color, disfranchise the black four-sevenths, of whom ninety-nine in a hundred are loyal; and that the reward of these secession sympathizers for thus shutting out the loyal element from all part in legislation shall be that every white voter in South Carolina shall have twice and one-third as much political power, in Presidential and other Federal elections, as a white voter in New York or Ohio The people who beat these white South Carolinians on the field of battle are of opinion that if they give each of them the same measure of political power as they themseves possess, they are acting not justly only, but generously; and that to give them more than twice as much would be an act of supreme folly. For this reason, also, they vote for the Constitutional amendment.

When Mr. Browning tells them, as he does, that because the interests of white women and white children are cared for by their fathers, and husbands, and brothers, *therefore* the ex-slaveholders of South Carolina will be sure to care for the interests of their former slaves, so that it matters little whether the blacks have any voice in the matter or not, they smile at his reasoning, and hope that his qualifications as a secretary exceed his powers as a logician.

The third section of the amendment provides, as to any persons who shall have taken an official oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and shall have violated the same by taking part in the Rebellion, that they shall be deprived not of the right of suffrage, but of the right to be elected to any Federal or State office, unless, by a two-thirds vote, Congress shall remove the disability. To this Mr. Browning objects. He thinks the men who have broken an oath once may be safely trusted to take the same oath again, and to keep it this time. The people do not think they may; and that is another reason why they favor the amendment.

Mr. Browning thinks that this list of the forsworn includes "the great majority of the educated men of the States which have been in rebellion" The people think that if Southern education has failed to teach the majority of its pupils the respect due to the sanctity of an oath, that majority had better elect to office some of the minority whose moral sense has been more carefully cultivated, and that there is no great hardship in this. Forty-nine out of every fifty Northern men hold no office whatever. Office is a duty imposed, not a favor granted.

Mr. Browning seems to forget the fact that a large majority of the educated men of whom he speaks, believing the Rebellion to have been a rightful war for independence, and believing also that slaves were property, and that a man cannot rightfully be deprived of his property without just compensation, are in favor of assuming the Rebel debt, and of paying for three millions of emancipated slaves. The people have not forgotten this: they have determined that the Rebel debt shall not be assumed, and that the three millions of emancipated slaves shall not be paid for. And this is a strong additional reason why they vote for the amendment.

Whether Mr. Browning wishes the Rebel debt assumed and slaves paid for or not, he has not, in his long letter, taken the trouble to inform us. All we know is, that he is opposed to any constitutional provision on the subject.

Mr. Browning objects not only to the amendment proposed, but to *any* amendment. "We had better," he says, "adhere to the form of government our fathers gave us. We had better let well enough alone." Of course, he thinks we did wrong to amend the Constitution so as to eradicate that slavery which our fathers saw fit to tolerate. The people think we did right. Here, again, they differ from Mr. Browning.

Mr. Browning thinks an American Congress a most dangerous body. "The Legislative," he says, "is the most aggressive of the departments." And again: "It is the only department from the encroachments of which any serious danger to our institutions is to be apprehended." Let us say nothing of the notorious fact that the history of all constitutional governments gives flat denial to such an assertion. But what an idea must Mr. Browning have of the capacity of the people for self-government! The greatest danger—the only danger—to our Government, he thinks, grows out of the aggressive character of the men whom the people select—most of them every two years—and send to Washington, to act in their name. "Acts of usurpation," he says in another passage, "are to be expected from them, and from them only." It does not occur to him that a President can ever be guilty of such. A President, according to his theory, will always be calm and dispassionate, incapable of abusing patronage or military power. It is the people who do not "calmly and dispassionately discuss and reflect." It is from them and their choice of representatives that all danger arises. Nevertheless, it is a fortunate thing for this nation that its Government is lodged in the people, and not in the President, or in his Secretary of the Interior.

Will the Amendment be a Final Settlement?

From the Nation.

In discussing, two weeks ago, the probable result of the adoption of the amendment by the Southern States, we expressed our belief that whatever the feelings of individual members of Congress, or of the more radical members of the Republican party out of doors might be, the expectations of the country, and the general understanding of the matter by the South, were such that it would be found impossible in practice to deny admission to loyal members from States which had formally complied with the requirements of Congress. Congress, it is true, is not bound to anything; but it would, nevertheless, disappoint a majority of those who are now supporting it, if, after the South had freely accepted the amendment, it were suddenly to announce that it was still not satisfied, and that its last word had still to be spoken; and it would more than disappoint them if it had no better excuse for not having spoken out its whole mind last session than its own indecision or timidity, or want of confidence in the people. In fact, to announce in December next that "the plan of reconstruction" which it produced after six months' labor was, after all, no plan at all, and did not contain things which the majority consider of vital importance, would be such a piece of self-stultification, that we feel satisfied no party will urge it.

But supposing the South to accept the proposed terms, and their representatives to take their seats on the basis of reconciliation now offered, would the struggle then be over? Would the country be completely pacified? Would the "fanatics" be silenced? Would the "negro question" be removed from the political arena? These are queries which very few people just now put to themselves, and fewer still take the trouble to answer. The sanguine temperament created by a century of private and public prosperity, and which gives a buoyancy to the American character that the less fortunate European, whose greatest and most stirring traditions are those of unsuccessful battles with fortune, can hardly understand, have rendered us reluctant from the very outset of the struggle with the South to do more than provide for each day as it came. The founders of the Republic hoped that slavery would die out; their sons hoped that it would be shut up by "isothermal lines," and that Providence would in some way or other take it in hand; their grandsons hoped they would extinguish it by preventing its further spread. Then when secession began we all hoped the seceders would come back; hoped they would not fight; hoped, if they did fight, they would not fight more than ninety days. All through the war each of our victories was a "crusher." We "broke the backbone of the Rebellion," or "filled the Rebels with grief and dismay" about once a month.

Since the peace we have been equally sanguine. We fondly believed that Lee's surrender was the end of all trouble. How many sagacious men set themselves to believe and to persuade others that Andrew Johnson was raised up to do the work which had to be done, but for which Mr. Lincoln would have been unfitted? And how eagerly we all tried, during the earlier months of his administration, to look upon the good man's silence as proof of his profundity, and on his queer speeches as stratagems intended to confound the enemy!

There is some danger that this hopeful disposition may now render the amendment a snare and delusion to a great many tender souls. There are thousands upon thousands who do not occupy themselves ordinarily very much with politics, though always ready to do their duty, who see behind the adoption of the amendment such a time of peace and good-will as this generation, at least, has never known. There is to be a grand revival of the dry goods and cheap carriage business at the South; the negroes are, somehow or other, to get into their proper place; the agitators are all to go home and raise cabbages or peddle popped-corn on the trains; and the radical newspapers will have to offer free board and lodging to secure subscribers. There is to be a general renewal of social relations with the South, and there is to be general howling and gnashing of teeth amongst the envious and malignant European aristocrats.

Nobody who watches the tendency of the times, however, can help seeing that the arrangement made by the amendment, by which the Southern whites are allowed to deny negroes political rights as long as they (the whites) are willing to have them excluded from the basis of representation, will really settle very little. It will close that phase of the contest on which we entered when the war broke out, in which force was substituted for argument and invective. The adoption of the amendment by the South in good faith, combined with even a moderate abstinence from violence and rowdyism, will doubtless restore the regular operation of law all over the Union, and place the revolted States in normal relations with the rest of the country. But it will not restore harmony between the two sections. It will not close the agitation at the North about the condition of the Southern negroes, that perennial fountain of bitterness by which Southerners were, or professed to be, so maddened. It will not silence Wendell Phillips, or even men tenfold more moderate than Wendell Phillips. It will not put an end to Northern attempts to interfere with "Southern institutions." It will not close that long series of assaults on the doctrine of State independence which began with the anti-slavery agitation, and which conservatives predict will culminate before long in the establishment of a centralized government.

And the reason is simply this, that ideas of natural justice and right have so thoroughly permeated politics in all civilized countries that no conventional arrangement, whether treaty, enactment or constitution, can prevent men from declaiming against what they consider wrong or unjust, whether it concerne themselves or not. This is one of the most striking characteristics of our age, and all abuses are slowly going down before it. The condition of Poland has been of no sort of material consequence to the rest of the world for the last century, and yet the talk and opinions of the rest of the world about it have made Poland a thorn in the side of Russia, which, giant as she is, never gives her a moment's rest. The Austrian dominion in Italy was secured by the most powerful guarantees that the wit of man can devise, and yet it has fallen before the opinions of men whom Austria had never injured, and to whom her policy in Venice or Lombardy was of no sort of personal consequence. The condition of the working-classes in England is, conventionally considered, no affair of ours, and yet there is no question that our talk about it, and about human rights generally, and the efforts we are daily making to remove all vestiges of inequality from our institutions, are fast rendering the disfranchisement of the English working classes impossible. And as long as men are here amongst us excluded from any right or privilege, in virtue of no matter what arrangement or agreement or sanction, on so irrational a ground as the color of their skins, agitation will rage about it, society will be convulsed by efforts to overthrow the discrimination, and real peace and reunion we shall not have. No matter how foolish or inexpedient, or injudicious, or, from a legal point of view, how wrong it may seem for Northern agitators to declaim against particular features of Southern society, they will continue to declaim. The moral sense, or conscience, or whatever you please to call it, perverted, ill-trained, or ill-regulated though it may be, is in every country, and especially in this, rising above conventional arrangements of all kinds, and will not be bound by them. We may not think much of the learning or experience or good taste of the agitators; but agitate they will. You may talk as you please about "the letter" or "the spirit" of the Constitution, or the meaning of its framers; but if you talk too long the agitators will tell you they do not care a fig for your Constitution, and will have justice done. There are men to whom the destruction of the local independence of a State is a terrible thing, just as there are men in Europe to whom the uprooting of a monarchy or of an aristocracy is a terrible thing; but their fears and objections only make the new school of politicians—the school which is rapidly taking possession of the world, and whose main aim is to build up in every State the kingdom of God, as they understand it—laugh in derision. Those who value traditions, legal continuity, the forms of law, the connection between past and present, are in all countries seeking to make the substitution of the new ideas for the old regular, orderly, and peaceful. The real destructives and revolutionists are the so-called conservatives, who seek, like the Cavaliers who tried to hold their feudal castles against Roundhead artillery, to barricade old institutions behind forms which have lost their vitality, and to put down men who believe they have God behind them by citing cases from the reports and quoting the decisions of the Attorney-General. There is, of course, no country in the world in which the attempt would be more futile than in this. No Constitutional amendment, and no agreement that can be made with the South, will ever blind a large body of the Northern people to the outrageous absurdity, in a democratic republic, of making the color of a man's skin a reason for denying him anything which he or other men value; and as long as they see it they will talk about and inveigh against it, and lead the authors of it an uncomfortable and contentious life. Perhaps they ought not to do so; perhaps it were wiser not to do so; perhaps they should leave the whole matter, as Mr. Beecher would recommend, to the disposal of Providence. But the fact is that they will do nothing of the kind; and we all know it. Therefore, if it be the talk of fanatics that shakes the republic to its centre, the only remedy is to leave the fanatics nothing to talk about.

A Warning Voice.

From the Independent.

At the grave of Abraham Lincoln the Southern loyalists have issued an address to the people of the United States.

These noble men, since their Convention at Philadelphia, have visited the chief Northern cities, by whose citizens they have everywhere been received with an enthusiasm commensurate with their loyalty to the Union and their sacrifices in its defense. A tribute of popular good-will was eminently due to these courageous Southerners, who, in the days of the nation's trial, stood faithful among the faithless. Their personal story, with its incidents of persecution, threats, house-burnings, insults—all endured on account of their devotion to the republic—has the interest of a romance of knighthood. But, with a modesty which characterizes the truest courage, they have refrained from making a parade of their sufferings—lest, perhaps, in so doing, they should too closely intrench upon the peculiar prerogative of their fellow-Southerner, but not fellow loyalist, the President of the United States. Omitting from this address any mention of their private griefs, they speak only of the public situation.

What is the message? It is one which the nation ought to heed; one full of solemnity and warning; one which cannot be disregarded without jeopardizing the reconstruction of the Union. "We return our sincere and hearty thanks," say they, "for the uniform courtesy and kindness everywhere shown us; but before we separate desire to warn our countrymen of a new danger which appears to be looming up."

This danger consists in putting forth the pending Constitutional amendment as the final basis of reconstruction. The Southern loyalists make no objection to the amendment, in itself considered; but they declare it to be totally inadequate as the ultimatum of readmission. Read the following unanswerable passages from their address:—

> "Unfortunately, some Republican speakers and writers, by the loose language they make use of, and their frequent declarations that, if the non-reconstructed States ratify the pending Constitutional amendment, such of their applicants as can or will take the test oath will be admitted to membership in that body, are creating the impression that the ratification of that amendment will render any further legislation by Congress in relation to the non-reconstructed States unnecessary. If this conviction is allowed to fasten itself upon the minds of the people, it can only be removed by a long, acrimonious discussion, pending which the nation will continue to be affected with the evils which now render life in a third of the States almost intolerable.
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> "Every one of the so called Governments in the ten non-reconstructed States is in the hands of and controlled by men who attempted to destroy the nation, and are ostentatiously used to make treason honorable and loyalty odious, and in the Southern States impossible. If Congress legalizes them it perpetuates these ex-Rebels in power indefinitely. They will continue to have absolute control of the Governments of all or nearly all of the late slaveholding States, and will send solid delegations to Congress of men whose sympathies were and are with the Confederate cause. Once admit that they are loyal State Governments, and Congress cannot thereafter interfere in those States any more than it can now in Illinois and New York. In short, legalize these bogus Governments, and ex Rebels will thereafter have absolute political control of nearly one-half the Union.
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> "Protection either of life or property, with the State Governments controlled by those now in power here, is impossible. While loyal State Governments can afford us protection, we solemnly warn the people that the ratification of these bogus Governments is a sentence of death or exile to every Union man in the South whose position or ability renders him at all obnoxious to the late Rebels.
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> "We do not wish to have it understood that we are finding fault with the present Congress—that noble body of men, whose firmness has afforded us our only protection thus far since the war closed. It has been, and is, our expectation that most, if not all, of the Union members intend to adopt the measures necessary to give us protection. The Reconstruction Committee, in addition to the Constitutional amendment, reported a bill providing for the organization of loyal Governments in the seceded States, and this bill has yet to be acted upon. If Congress, immediately upon reassembling, takes it up, perfects, and passes it, all will be well. We have been impelled to issue this address by the fact that this bill, which is immeasurably the most important half of the Congressional plan of reconstruction, as we have understood it, is being apparently lost sight of; and the further fact that some prominent politicians have been using language which seems to commit them to an abandonment of it. We have aided thus far in the present canvass, and expect to continue, with the distinct understanding that Congress will not, after being indorsed by the people, abandon this the most important feature of its plan. We do not believe that it is either necessary or right to carry on the canvass under a misapprehension or mystification of the issue, and feel confident that such a course would certainly lead to embarrassment, and might lead to disaster; for, although the great majority of the Union members of Congress will undoubtedly remain true, some are always anxious to obtain notoriety for being more 'conservative' than their associates, and such would claim, if we keep silent, that the canvass was fought with the implied pledge that the enacting of the Constitutional amendment was all that Congress proposed doing. We have expressed ourself strongly in this paper because we feel deeply. The bones of our dead are in Southern graves. Our homes are there. All the clustering recollections of our childhood are connected with the soil from which we are called upon to exile ourselves. Men of America! we cannot reconcile ourselves to the fate in store for us, should we be deserted by you, and we will not believe that you are capable of betraying us"

We trust that no Northern patriot—no loyal citizen who desires such a reconstruction as shall make safe the lives, homes, and property of the Southern loyalists—will pass lightly over these weighty statements. These have stood in the fire, and been burned. Are they not right in dreading a policy which shall thrust them back again into the same fiery furnace?

Governor Hamilton, of Texas, called at our office a day or two ago, and said, "If the pending Constitutional amendment should become a part of the Constitution to-morrow, it would not in the least alter the situation of affairs in the South; it would not give to Southern Union men one jot or tittle more of protection than they now receive; it is powerless to help us; we have no adequate remedy but Impartial Suffrage." This testimony has been repeated to us in manifold forms by many other Southern men. We know it to be true. And, since it is true, we scorn to lend ourselves to any plan of reconstruction which disregards the perils and appeals of these heroic men. They stood by us during the war; we shall stand by them in the readjustment. Even if the negroes were not at all involved, even if only these white loyalists were the applicants for protection, there would be overwhelming reasons why their warnings should be heard and heeded. But the whole loyal people of the South, both white and black, unite in demanding, as indispensable to the personal safety of themselves, their wives, and their little ones, a reconstruction on the one and only just foundation of Equal Rights.

Shall the Republican party be deaf to this cry? Then let it be smitten with irrecoverable disaster! But it dare not be deaf—the very stones would cry out against it! No. It is the illustrious mission of the Republican party to reconstruct the Union on the basis of political equality. Once on this foundation, the rains shall descend, the floods shall come, the winds shall blow, and shall beat upon that house, and it shall stand, for it is founded upon a rock. O foolish Republicans! Who hath bewitched you, that ye are building upon the sand?

The Maryland Troubles.

From the Tribune.

The trouble in Baltimore is not of recent origin. It began with the Rebellion, and dates as far back as the spring of 1861, when the Rebels of Baltimore fired upon a Massachusetts regiment marching to the defense of Washington. A large number of the people of Maryland were Rebels, and Maryland regiments fought in the ranks of Lee and Johnston. Fortunately, the geographical position of the State placed it, from the first, under the protection of the Government, and the courage of its loyal people prevented it from being dragged into secession. After the war, in self-protection and simple justice, the loyal men of Maryland amended the State Constitution to prevent returned Rebels from voting, and by a strict registry law they have thus far succeeded in saving the State from the rule of its worst enemies. Since Andrew Johnson adopted the policy of placing the whole South under the rule of the Rebel leaders, the men who sympathized with and aided the Rebellion in Maryland have made a bold effort to regain the power they had forfeited by treason, and Governor Swann, elected as a Union man in 1864, has done his best to sustain it.

Baltimore, the headquarters of all the Rebels north of Richmond, was the point of attack. The laws of the State, strictly enforced by the Police Commissioners, enabled only Union men to vote, and at all the recent elections, including that of Governor Swann, thousands of known Rebels were distranchised. So long as the Police Commissioners remained in office it was certain that the laws would be honestly administered, and that the barriers erected by the loyal community for its protection would not be broken down or evaded by the men who sought to join Maryland to the Confederacy. This did not suit Governor Swann, whose change of politics compelled him to depend on Rebel votes for political advancement. He determined to remove the Commissioners and replace them with men less devoted in their Unionism. Charges were preferred which have been investigated before the Governor at Annapolis, and upon which he has removed the Commissioners.

We have carfully examined the evidence on the side of the Governor, and compared it with that for the defense, and cannot see how any respectable lawyer could conscientiously say that the charges had been proved. The witnesses for the prosecution, of whom sixty-six were summoned, testified that only radical judges of elections were appointed in certain Wards; that in some cases there were no boxes used to deposit rejected votes, to preserve them for future adjudication; that legal votes were refused; that the police force was used to intimidate voters by violence; that Commissioner Wood had been seen drunk in the streets; in short, that the recent election was illegally and unjustly conducted. Every particle of this testimony—so far as the charges against the Commissioners are sustained by it—has been rebutted by the evidence for the defense.

It is true, no doubt, that there were abuses and irregularities at the polls, for these are inevitable in all large cities, but it has not been shown that in a single instance the Commissioners were responsible. They, on the contrary, appear to have done all in their power to secure a full and fair and legal vote, without respect to party interests; the good character of the Judges of Elections was fully proved, and their "radicalism" seems to mean that they were Union men, and not Rebel sympathizers; the ballot-boxes were proven to be those always in use, and used in the election of Governor Swann in 1864; in several cases the use of rejected boxes was proved when witnesses for the prosecution had sworn they saw none; the respectability of the special police was established; the charge of drunkenness against Commissioner Wood fell to the ground, and is not even cited in the Governor's decision; while in many cases the witnesses for the prosecution were proven to be men of immoral character, graduates of the prison, or candidates for its honors. The credibility of the main points of the testimony in support of the charges is destroyed by the overwhelming evidence in behalf of the accused. As an instance of the manner in which the Commissioners conducted the election, we quote the instructions of Marshal Carmichael to the police force. The evidence shows that they were faithfully observed:—

POLICE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE MARSHAL, BALTIMORE, October 9, 1866—Captain Lynch:—You will instruct your whole force, and impress the enforcement rigidly, of the rules and regulations in relation to the non-interference with politics at the polls in the approaching election, which will take place to-morrow, the 10th instant. It will be their imperative duty to suppress all manifestations of disorder. Keep the polls clear, and protect all and every citizen in having his legal vote recorded. Arrest all parties attempting to incite a riot, and keep them at the station house until the polls are closed. You will require the whole force to meet at the station house at six o'clock A M. You will place such a force at each precinct as in your judgment will be sufficient to preserve order. You will also direct a sergeant with a squad of men to go around the several precincts during the day. Detail an officer to bring the result of the election to your station, where reporters will receive it. It is expected that all officers will do their duty faithfully. Read section 21, page 10, of the General Regulations to the officers. Give notice to all bar-rooms, lager beer saloons, and grog shops to close their places of business at six o'clock this evening, and keep them closed until six o'clock on Thursday morning. Have this order strictly carried out.

By order of the Board of Police,

THOMAS H. CARMICHAEL, Marshal.

But all this evidence had no effect upon the Governor. His manner of conducting the trial was extraordinary. After laying great stress upon the fact that the Commissioners refused to acknowledge his jurisdiction and appear before him, when Commissioner Hindes did appear, he declined to examine him or hear his statement! At the outset of the trial he made the astonishing announcement that he intended to finish it by Wednesday, and that the moment he was satisfied he should make his decision, even without waiting to hear the whole of the evidence. This was a drum-head court martial, and not a trial. Mr. Latrobe, counsel for the prosecution, insisted that the case should be closed without delay, as "Time pressed, and if the Commissioners were removed, as they hoped and believed they would be, there was much to be done. Many changes were to be made before next Tuesday—the day of election." He had the audacity to urge this indecent haste in behalf of "fourteen thousand disenfranchised people of Baltimore," though they were disenfranchised by the Legislature of Maryland for disloyalty. But Governor Swann needed no urging. From the first, it is apparent, he had made up his mind that the Commissioners should be removed, and no evidence in their favor could have changed him. His own words have made it plain that the trial over which he presided was a farce and a mockery—that these men were not summoned to Annapolis to be tried, but to be condemned.

The changes had to be made before next Tuesday, and they have been made. The new Commissioners may be trusted to take care of the interests of the "fourteen thousand disenfranchised people of Baltimore," next Tuesday, and the 14,000 friends of the Rebellion may be trusted to take care of the Governor. New Commissioners, new Judges of Elections, a new police, will have control of the polls, and Baltimore, under their rule, will send twenty-one members to the Legislature pledged to vote for Thomas Swann as United States Senator from Maryland. This is the meaning of the removal of the Commissioners—to wrest the State from the Union men who saved it from rebellion, and make the Legislature the tool of one man's political ambition.

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PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

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MERRICK & SONS,
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Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

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MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning and Weaving.

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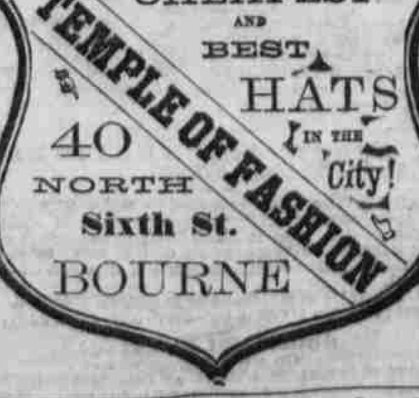

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NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
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Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

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GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only* Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than

$500,000

Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,

But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING

N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety

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GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.
Invested in United States, $1,500,000.
Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.
Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250

All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.

ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange
PHILADELPHIA 18 11 6m

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851·96.

Capital....................................	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus....................................	944,543 15
Premiums....................................	1,162,308 81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	INCOME FOR 1866
$11,467 53.	$310,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

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INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22d., 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non forfeiture.

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This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

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PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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JOHN R. WUCHERER, President
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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
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NEURALGIA CURED BY A SINGLE APPLIcation of "UPHAM'S MAGNETIC OIL." Sold at UPHAM'S No. 25 S. EIGHTH Street, and by all Druggists. 50 cents and $1 a bottle. 10 2 3mro

810 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gents' cast-off Clothing. No. 810 SOUTH Street above Eighth. 6 6m

POLITICS IN GLASSBORO, NEW JERSEY.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

GLASSBORO, N. J., November 3, 1866.—I attended the Union Republican meeting held here last night. The candidate for State Senator, Hon. W. Warrick, was present, and all allusions to him on the part of the speakers were received with the utmost enthusiasm.

Mr. Warrick has for many years been established here as the head of a glass manufacturing establishment, and is deservedly popular among his workmen. None speak ill of him. He is a capable business man, a thorough patriot, and a gentleman.

His election may be set down as a fixed fact, by at least 600 majority. There is only one Johnsonized Republican mean enough to run for office in this county on the Doolittle-Dick Taylor ticket, and for the sake of his family we won't mention his name. He will be beaten by at least two hundred. Hon. W. W. Clark, the present member of Assembly from this district, will be elected.

Dr. Heritage, of Bethel, made his maiden speech at the Union League Hall, where the meeting was held. He discussed the amendment with much ability, and displayed considerable research in his line of argument. His speech was received with frequent marks of approbation on the part of the audience.

Hon. James M. Scovel summed up in a speech of an hour and a half. This gentleman, who has many friends in the county, was handsomely received by the audience. He proceeded to discuss all the issues between Congress and the President, and unmistakably portrayed the perfidy of Johnson. He related some new and startling facts within his own knowledge in regard to the New Orleans massacre. He quoted from Henry Winter Davis' great reconstruction speech in 1864, and said if that bill had met the approval of Secretary Seward, whom he charged with defeating the measure after it passed both Houses, there would have been no quarrel about reconstruction. The political power to settle this question was in Congress, and not in the President. And for his part, instead of Congress being something hanging on the verge of the Government, he thought if Johnson did not stand still where he was, he might soon find himself hanging upon the *verge of nothing*. The loyal heart of the nation was awake, and in *deadly* earnest. The whole speech was listened to with deep attention. At 10½ o'clock the meeting adjourned with three rousing cheers for Senator Scovel, for Mr. Warrick, and for our bold and loyal Congress. Yours truly, SPECTATOR.

General John C. Breckenridge.

From the Paris True Kentuckian.

A gentleman who recently happened to be at the village of Niagara, in Canada, spent a few pleasant hours with the distinguished gentleman whose name heads this article. It will be agreeable to the friends of General Breckinridge to learn that at the time referred to he was in the enjoyment of excellent health, and never looked better. He was living in modest style, and giving his personal attention to the education of his children. He has since sailed to Europe, and in all probability will settle for the present in the south of France, or in some locality having a similar climate. He designs to place his two younger children at school in Switzerland.

The reports which have been circulated, of large contributions of money made by his friends in the United States, are wholly untrue, or greatly exaggerated, for we learn that the money upon which he has been living since his sojourn in Canada was a few thousand dollars saved from his salary as a Confederate General and obtained in gold in Cuba. The expenses of living in Canada are comparatively light, as General Breckinridge occupied a neatly furnished house, sufficient for his family and the generous entertainment of such friends as sought his society, at a cost of only $12 per month. Other expenses of living were at the same reasonable rates.

PLAYING CARDS, CRIBBAGE, BACKGAMMON and Chess Boards and Games, Bazique, and a variety of other Games, at ROSS & CO.'S, No. 472 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws22t

GREAT BARGAINS!

FREEMAN & CO.,
Corner EIGHTH and VINE Sts.,
OFFER
1600 Hats at 75 cents.
500 Hats at $1·00.
500 Hats at $2·00,

In Gladiator, Turban, Ristori, La Cataline, and ALL THE FRENCH SHAPES, made of the best materials, and in all the new shades.

We also offer a full line of
MILLINERY GOODS,
At 25 Per Cent. Below the Wholesale Prices.
FREEMAN & CO.,
10 26 2mrp] Corner EIGHTH and VINE Streets.

FOR SALE.

THE GIRARD HOUSE.
THIS WELL-KNOWN HOTEL PROPERTY
For Sale on Easy Terms.
APPLY TO
ISAAC C. PRICE, or
T. JACKSON,
11 2 6trp No. 54 North SEVENTH St eet.

FOR SALE.—DESIRABLE CORNER PROPERTY. The modern three story brick Dwelling, with double three story back buildings, front and side entrance, northwest corner of TWELFTH and WALLACE Streets; new heater, range, gas bath, etc.; piazza on Wallace street. Replete with all conveniences. Could be altered into a store with dwelling attached. Possession with deed.
C. M. S. LESLIE,
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CONFECTIONS,
MANUFACTURED FROM
NEW COCOA BEANS.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
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NOVELTIES IN
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The Latest London and Paris Styles.
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Cards for Leather Weddings,
Cards for Leather Weddings,
Cards for Leather Weddings,
Wooden Weddings,
Wooden Weddings,
Wooden Weddings.
Tin Weddings,
Tin Weddings,
Tin Weddings,
Silver and Gold Weddings.
Silver and Gold Weddings.
Silver and Gold Weddings.
Monograms, Ciphers, etc.,
Designed and Engraved.
Monograms, Ciphers, etc.,
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Designed and Engraved.
A large assortment of
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French, English, and American
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Papers and Envelopes.
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Stamped in Colors Gratis.
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We will sell on
Wednesday next,
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Also, new perfume fruits on plates, baskets, and trees.

Also, a fine assortment of opera-glasses, chess sets and boards, fancy bronze goods, calenders, Paris fancy brushes, meerschaum pipes, German and French metallic and mechanical toys etc etc

ANTIQUE TABLES.

Also entirely new styles rich, fancy antique tables, with marble, porcelain, papier-mache, and Grecian tops; sewing tables and umbrella stands.

DOLLS, DOLLS.

Also, — cases, a full assortment of China, wax, kid and muslin dolls.

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Also full line Paris fancy morocco pocket wallets for ladies and gentlemen; silk leather, and velvet purses and bags; memorandum books in great variety; cigar cases, plain and embroidered porte-monnaies, ladies French travelling bags etc. etc.

Also a full assortment of Paris morocco, velvet and fancy albums, comprising some of the richest goods ever offered.

GERMAN WOOL SHOES.

Also, an invoice of German wool shoes.

The above sale will be found to comprise the greatest variety of rich goods ever offered at auction in this city, and worthy the special attention of buyers. 11 2 4t

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At 9½ o'clock, sharp in open lots, suitable for city and country retail storekeepers.

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Tumblers, Beer Mugs, Goblets, Spoon Holders, Salts, Preserve Bowls, etc., and a variety of Lamps.

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MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.
On Monday Evening,
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NEWBERN, N. C., September 24, 1866.
WM. H. OLIVER, Esq., Agent for Marvin & Co.
DEAR SIR:—At the late terrible Fire on Middle street, which destroyed our Banking House, we had two of your safes. One of them was removed, and we were moving the other, when we were directed to leave the office, as an adjoining building was about being blown up. The entire row of buildings was consumed, but on opening the Safe we had the satisfaction of finding everything inside perfect.

We can cheerfully recommend them as being perfectly fireproof, as we have examined two others of your make which were in the same fire, both of which preserved the books and papers that were in them. Yours respectfully,
DISOSWAY, GUION & CO., Bankers.

NEWBERN, N. C., September 24 1866.
WM. H. OLIVER, Esq., Agent for Marvin & Co.
DEAR SIR:—I had at my store one of your safes. My building, situated on Middle street, was consumed in the late terrible conflagration.

I am pleased to say, on opening the safe, every book and paper was found to be in perfect order.

A more intense fire could scarcely be conceived of.
Yours truly, JOHN DILWORTH & Co.

NEWBERN, N. C., September 24 1866.
WM. H. OLIVER, Esq., Agent for Marvin & Co.
DEAR SIR:—One of your safes stood a most severe trial in my store at the late fire on Middle street.

My store was situated in a row of large wooden buildings, the burning of which made a most intense heat. The trial was severe, but the safe came out victorious.

On opening it, every book and paper was found in a perfect state of preservation.
Very respectfully, L. BAER

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Charleston, South Carolina, October 18, 1865.
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WILLIAM M. BALFE, the great English composer of the "Bohemian Girl," and twenty other Operas;
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LINDSLEY SLOPER, (All pianists and composers of European celebrity,)
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G. W. Warren,
Brignoli,
Harry Sanderson,
Joseph Burke,
Jenny Lind
Piccolomini,
Sontag,
W. K. Bassford,
William Scharfenberg,
G. F. Bristow,
Carlo Bassini,
Maurice Strakosch,
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EVENING TELEGRAPH—SUPPLEMENT

VOL. VI.—No. 107. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1866. TRIPLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

We present our readers with the usual compendium of religious news of the week:—

Baptist.

—The Pennsylvania Baptist Convention held its thirty-ninth anniversary in the First Baptist Church in Erie, during the days of Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, October 23, 24, and 25. This is mainly a missionary body, expending its funds in the assistance of feeble churches throughout the State. Its annual sessions are constituted of delegates from the several churches and local associations which contribute to its funds.

—The Baptist General State Association of Illinois finished its session October 22, after holding one of its anniversary meetings in New York. There was a large attendance, including all the prominent clergy, and many members of that denomination throughout the State.

—The Baptist churches in Newark are undergoing great changes from loss of pastors and the up-town tendency of population. Sixth Street Church, Laight Street, Macdougal Street, and Amity Street Churches are without pastors.

—The New Haven Association, which met at Meriden recently, reported the addition of two hundred members to their Churches.

Congregational.

—At a district meeting of the Surrey Congregational Union, at Egham, September 26, a vote was passed, on the motion of the venerable Benjamin Scott, Esq., F. R. A. S., Chamberlain of London, seconded by J. Remington Mills, Esq., M. P., "That the ensuing year (A. D. 1867) being the three hundredth anniversary of the constitution (A. D. 1567) of Richard Fitz's church in the Bridewell of the city of London—the first church of the Congregational order at the English Reformation of which we have information,—presents an occasion for celebrating the Tercentenary of English Congregationalism; and that the 20th of June, 1867, and the Sunday next following thereto, be particularly devoted to the proposed object, the company of Richard Fitz, the proto-martyr of English Congregationalism, having been committed to the Bridewell on the 20th of June, 1567."

Episcopal.

—Attending on the Church Congress in England were three American Bishops of the Episcopal Church—Pennsylvania, North Carolina, and Illinois—who were received with great cordiality. At one of the meetings the Bishop of Pennsylvania spoke, according to the report, "without the slightest trace of Americanism, in manner or accent." The American Bishops, we are also told, are much more important personages than their English brethren, being Bishops not of one or a few counties, but of entire sovereign States.

The Episcopal Church is prospering in Michigan. When the Bishop began his work in 1836, Detroit had five members gathered in the Indiana Council House. Now in Detroit are five churches, two chapels, three rectories, 1177 communicants, 1660 Sunday School scholars, and 197 teachers; while the Diocese of Michigan has sixty-eight parishes and sixty-four clergy, one of whom (Dr. Armitage) has recently been elected a Bishop. So in Wisconsin, where in 1836 was one missionary and three stations, are now nearly seventy clergy.

—At a stated meeting of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, George T. Kaye, George H. Kirkland, and V. Hummel Berghaus were recommended as candidates for Holy Orders, and Jeremiah Hancler was recommended for Deacon's Orders; Reginald H. Hone applied to be recommended as a candidate for Holy Orders, and Gregory Bedell Keene was recommended for Deacon's Orders.

—On Monday, October 29, the proceedings in commemoration of the dedication of St. Paul's church, New York, one hundred years ago, were continued. The morning exercises consisted of an historical address by the Rector, the Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D. The sermon was entitled "History of St. Paul's Church and Reminiscences of the Past."

—The Congregation of the Church of St. Matthias, worshipping at Nineteenth and Wallace streets, have determined to erect a handsome church, commencing early in the spring. The present edifice is too small to accommodate those who desire pews. The Rev. R. G. Chase is the rector.

—The special meeting of Synod was held in Toronto on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, September 19, 20, and 21, the Bishop of the Diocese presiding. On the ninth ballot the venerable Alexander N. Bethune, Archdeacon of Toronto and Rector of Cobourg, was duly elected Coadjutor Bishop.

—The Episcopal fund of the Diocese of Rhode Island having been sufficiently increased to furnish an endowment for the Bishopric, the Right Rev. Thomas M. Clark has resigned the rectorship of the church in Providence which he has hitherto served.

—The Protestant Episcopal Mission Church, in Reed street, above Second, is to be extended and made a self-sustaining church as soon as possible. At present there are accommodations for two hundred persons.

The usual quarterly meeting of South Central Convocation was held in All Saints' Church, Paradise, R. I., commencing Tuesday, October 9. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather the services were quite interesting.

—"Crozierville, Liberia, is a new settlement of Barbadians, composed mostly of our own communion and Wesleyans." So writes a correspondent of the Church in Liberia.

—Rev. Henry A. Meely, of New York, was elected Bishop of Maine at a special Diocesan Convention, on last Tuesday evening.

Hebrew.

—On Tuesday afternoon, October 30, the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new Jewish Temple of Emanu-el, in Fifth avenue and Forty-third street, New York, took place. There was a very large attendance to view the proceedings, composed in large part of ladies. The new edifice is to be one of the finest in the city, the cost being about $500,000. The dimensions are as follows:—Frontage on Fifth avenue, 104 feet; depth on Forty-third street, 184 feet. The interior will measure in length 164 feet; in breadth 90 feet; the navee 160 feet in length, 67 feet in height, and 34 feet in width. The transept will measure 94 by 34 feet, and the sanctuary 41 feet deep.

Lutheran.

—The Pittsburg Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church have resolved to accept the invitation of the Pennsylvania Synod to send delegates to a general convention, whose object shall be the formation of a new General Synod. Colonel George W. Frederick and Mr. H. E. Jacobs, both of Gettysburg, were licensed to preach for one year by the Synod, and Rev. J. B. Brackenridge was ordained.

—At a recent meeting of the Melancthon Synod the following resolution was adopted:—*Resolved*, That we deem it necessary to establish, under the guardianship of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, an institution for the education of colored young men for the Gospel ministry, to be called the Evangelical Lutheran African Training School.

—The latest statistics of the Lutheran Church are as follows:—1644 ministers; 2915 congregations; and 323,825 communicants.

Methodist.

—Among the centenary collections in New York city, on the 14th inst., the following are reported:—St. Paul's, $50,000, exclusive of the contributions of Daniel Drew, and the sums pledged by Messrs. Place and Sparkman for a school enterprise; Thirtieth Street, $2000, in addition to $12,000 previously pledged; Fourth Street, $13,000, of which $10,000 were given by Mr. W. W. Cornell for the erection of the new Mission Chapel on Tenth avenue; Seventh Avenue, $5000; Eighteenth Street, $3000; Greene Street, $1500; Allen Street, $1300; Sing Sing, $6000, of which Mr. C. C. North contributed $1000.

—At the present time there are eight distinct branches of Methodism, besides the Methodist Episcopal Church. All of these left the parent body except the Primitives, who descended from the Primitives of England, and the Evangelical Methodists, who originated with Jacob Albright, among the Germans in the West. All these branches are about equal in number to the parent body. The latter in its ministry numbers 16,540, and the former 13,656, making the total number of Methodist ministers 30,196.

—Mrs. James Long, Treasurer of the Fair to aid in purchasing a home for the aged and infirm members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Philadelphia, acknowledges the receipt of $21,613·66, being the proceeds from the great fair held last June.

—Two hundred and eighty persons have been converted in the Siloam M. E. Church, Otis street, since the 13th of last August. The meetings commenced at that time continue every evening. The congregation think of erecting a new church edifice.

—The Preachers' Meeting passed resolutions favoring the organization of a Young Men's Christian Association in each Methodist church in this city, and approving the call for a convention of the Methodist young men.

—A centenary meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held in the "Foundry Church" in New York, under the direction of the Pastor, Rev. B. Peyton Brown. There were many interesting addresses delivered.

—The debt of Mount Zion M. E. Church, Manayunk, Rev. C. Cooke, pastor, amounting to $2500, has been paid off. The sum was collected in one day.

—A revival is in progress at the Quakertown Methodist Church, New Jersey, Rev. M. F. Swein, pastor.

Presbyterian.

—The death of the late Rev. Dr. Edgar, of Belfast, so well known to Americans, created a vacancy in the theological professorship of the Irish Presbyterian Church. An extra meeting of the General Assembly became necessary, to elect a new professor of theology. After a pretty full canvass it became apparent that the most prominent candidate would inevitably be the Rev. Dr. Watts, a gentleman of American education and experience, who had been many years a successful pastor in Philadelphia.

—The following resolution was adopted at the last meeting of the Synod of Philadelphia:—

Resolved, That in the action of the last General Assembly at St. Louis, in the case of the Louisville Presbytery, and the signers of the declaration and testimony, this Synod recognizes an honest and enlightened zeal for the purity of our beloved Church, and also their full constitutional right to make such decision; and we trust and believe that it will ultimately appear healthful and happy in its results."

—The Synod of Kentucky, in session at Henderson last week, divided, ninety-nine members sustaining the Louisville Presbytery and fifty-seven indorsing the General Assembly. The difference relates to secession and slavery. The Courts must now decide which is the true Synod.

—The Presbyterian Synod of West Pennsylvania have adopted a resolution pledging themselves to "Home Missions," and also to supply and support a missionary, whose time is to be given principally to the "oil regions."

—The First Presbyterian Church, San Francisco, has called Rev. Dr. Eells, of Brooklyn, and the Pacifics confidently anticipate his acceptance.

—The San Francisco daily prayer-meeting continues to attract large congregations, and the interest was never more marked than now.

Roman Catholic.

—The Second Plenary Council of Baltimore finished its session on the 21st of October. A sermon was delivered by Archbishop Kenrick, of St. Louis, President Johnson being present. The sermon was upon the words:—"Faith then comes by hearing, and hearing by the Word of God." 10th chapter, 17th verse, Epistle of St. Paul to the Romans.

—St. Theresa's Church, at Broad and Catharine streets, Rev. Hugh Lane, pastor, is to be greatly improved. The ceiling is to be frescoed in the best style of art, and eight handsome paintings, representing St. Theresa, the Transfiguration, the Agony in the Garden, the Immaculate Conception, and the Four Evangelists, are to be executed. Full-length figures of the Apostles are to be painted on the walls.

—The Catholic church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, at Doylestown, Pa., has been greatly improved. A beautiful painting of the Assumption has been placed on the ceiling; there is an altar-piece representing the crucifixion, and on either side of the sanctuary are full-length pictures of St. Peter and St. Paul.

—The Catholic priest at Jefferson City has pronounced against the radicals, and the members of the St. Joseph bar say the registry law is void.

—The Catholic Council at Baltimore telegraphed the Pope, expressing their wish for the maintenance of the ancient rights of the Holy See.

—A fair for the benefit of the Church of the Immaculate Conception will commence in Jefferson Hall, Sixth and Christian streets, on the 5th of November.

—Solemn services have been ordered in the Mexican churches to invoke the restoration of the Empress Carlotta's health.

Union.

—The American Educational Society, at its last quarterly meeting, voted aid to about two hundred young men, of whom forty-nine were new applicants, the largest number at any time since the opening of the war.

—A call has been issued for a Convention of the Christian pastors and laymen of Illinois, of all denominations, to meet at Springfield, November 19, to pray for a general outpouring of the Holy Spirit. It is signed by eighty clergymen.

—The first of the course of lectures of the Young Men's Christian Association was delivered in the Central Presbyterian Church, Newark, N. J., last week, by Major-General O. O. Howard.

Sunday Schools.

—A great occasion has just closed at Utica. It was the commemoration services of the first Sabbath school planting in this city, now so full of Sunday school gardens, and so rich in the sweet fruits and flowers they have yielded to careful cultivation. The celebration was the semi-centennial of Dr. Fowler's Sabbath School, the First Presbyterian, of Utica. The services began in the City Hall, on Saturday evening, October 20, and were appropriately continued through the following day, the Sabbath, in Dr. Fowler's Church, closing with a social reunion at the pastor's residence on Monday evening.

—An important meeting in behalf of the Baptist Sunday Schools of Philadelphia was held in the Tabernacle Church, October 15, to form an organization of the schools of the city for the increase of their efficiency and the promotion of their general interests. A committee of five was appointed to prepare a form of constitution and by-laws, and to report at an adjourned meeting to be held on Monday, November 19.

—The annual meeting of the Essex County Sunday School Convention, held in the First Presbyterian Church, in Orange, on the afternoon and evening of Wednesday, the 17th October, was an occasion of much interest. The representation of the several schools of the county was large.

—The ninth Annual Convention of the New Jersey State Sunday School Association is to be held at Newark, in the First Presbyterian Church, beginning on Wednesday, November 14, at 2 o'clock P. M., and continuing through Thursday and Friday, the 15th and 16th.

—The fourth annual convention of the Maryland State Sunday School Association (including also the District of Columbia) is called for the first Tuesday (4th) of December, at Frederick City.

—The Bradford County Sunday School Teachers' Association held its fourth annual meeting on the 25th and 26th of September.

—The first convention of the newly appointed "Northern District" of New York was called to meet last week, at Rome.

—Near Rochester, New York, there have been quite a number of Sabbath Schools started with flattering success.

Miscellaneous.

—The ministers of the leading denominations in the United States are as follows:—

Methodists, in all their branches	30,196
Baptists, in all their branches	11,000
Presbyterians, in all their branches	7,147
Episcopalians	2,687
Congregationalists	2,719
Catholics	2,598
Lutherans	2,538
All others	3,848

The reported numbers of Methodist members at the close of the first century are 946,119. This is of the parent body. The other eight branches number in the aggregate 980,604, making a total of

Methodist members	1,926,723
Baptist members	1,500,687
Presbyterians	546 546
Congregationalists	268,015
Episcopalians	154 118
All others (Protestants)	1,396,0[illegible]

The number of Catholic members in this country is known only to the priests, who report directly to Rome.

The census of 1860 gives the church edifices of the various denominations of this country as follows:—

Denominations.	Churches.	Accom'd'n.	Value.
Methodists	19,883	6,259 799	$33 093,371
Baptists	11,221	3,749,558	19 799,378
Presbyterians	5 061	2 080 828	24 227,359
Roman Catholics	2,550	1 404 437	26 774 119
Congregationalists	2 834	956 351	13 237,511
Episcopalians	2,145	817,298	21 665,698
All others	10,805	3 822 480	32 374 996
Total	53 999	19 123 751	$171,173,432

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Denominations.	Churches.	Ministers.	Members.
Methodist	897	492	81 192
Lutheran	826	369	97 947
German Reformed	633	236	75 884
O. S. Presbyterian	589	534	68 587
Baptist	390	352	41 319
Episcopalian	250	233	22 041
N. S. Presbyterian	126	143	16 680
Other bodies	400	285	40,000
Total	4021	2593	448,600

—During the recent political troubles in Europe religious liberty has been greatly extended. In Denmark especially have these signs of progress been visible. In the new Constitution lately voted by the Danish Chamber of Deputies we find the following upon the subject of religious liberty:—

"Article 76. Citizens shall have the right to unite in a community to worship God according to their own convictions, upon the condition that their doctrines and conduct are not contrary to public order.

"Article 77. No citizen shall be obliged to contribute for the support of any worship he does not himself profess; nevertheless, every individual who is a member of a religious community recognized in the country, will be expected to contribute towards public instruction to the amount imposed by law in favor of the national church.

"Article 79. No one can, because of his religion, be deprived of the enjoyment of his civil and political rights, or be hindered from the accomplishment of any of his duties as a citizen."

—High Bridge Church, Va., has just added thirty-five members, and Fancy Hill, in the same county, has added thirty. Pole Green and Salem Church, in Hanover county, Va., are in a highly prosperous condition.

—More than a year's canvassing, on the continent, as well as in England, has raised only £19 000 as a memorial of Cardinal Wiseman; while a few weeks have raised £27,000 for a memorial to J. Keble.

—A foreign paper says that last year the people of England paid to religious institutions $2,800,000, and the tax on spirits paid to the Government amounted to $70,000,000.

—The whole number of members received into the Broome Street Central Church, (now closed) from its foundation, was 1483.

—At Greenboro, N. C., an interesting revival is reported.

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Jouvin Kid Gloves, our own importation.
Ladies' very fine Cloth Gloves, kid tops.
Ladies' Cloth Gloves very cheap.
Chasson & Co.'s Ladies' Buck Gloves, warranted finest goods imported.
Gents' Fall and Winter Gloves.
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Ladies' Fine White French Cloth Gloves, stitched and plain.
Gents' Driving Gloves, Gents' Tilbury Cloth Gloves.

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Stephens & Gilbert Flannels.
4-4 All wool Flannels, 65c., from auction.
Heavy Shaker Flannel, at 50c., all wool.
Shaker Flannels, 60c. to $1·25.
Canton Flannels, 20 to 87½c.

HDKFS! HDKFS! HDKFS!

Real Pointe Hdkfs., from $12 to $45.
Real Pointe Applique Hdkfs.
Suitable Lace Hdkfs., very cheap.
Hem Hdkfs. 25c., a bargain.

BALMORAL SKIRTS!
BALMORAL SKIRTS!

2000 Balmoral Skirts, from $2 to $10, cheapest goods ever offered.

HOOP SKIRTS! HOOP SKIRTS!
made expressly for our sales.
Real Cluny Lace Collars. [10 30mths3t
Real Valenciennes Collars, new shape.

E. R. LEE,
No. 43 North EIGHTH Street.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,
HAVE JUST OPENED

One case of handsome Marseilles Quilts of our own importation, very cheap.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!
A large assortment of Blankets from $6 up to $15.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!
Yard-wide all-wool Shaker Flannels, 62½ cents.
All-wool Flannels, 37½, 42, 45, 50, 62, 68, 70, up to $1·25 per yard.
Heavy Red and Grey Twilled Flannels.
Best makes Canton Flannels, very cheap.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Table Linens, Napkins and Towels, etc. etc.
A large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery.
A large assortment of Gloves.—Kid Gloves $1·25 a pair, real kid, best in the city for that price.
Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality imported.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests and Pants, very cheap.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

N. B.—Plaid Poplins $1 12½, $1 25, $1 37½, and $1 75.
Tartan Plaids, 37½ cents.
French Merinoes and Delaines.
French Chintzes, yard wide, 62½ cents.
Fine quality black Alpacas. [10 22

FARIES & WARNER,
No. 229 North NINTH Street,
ABOVE RACE.

Now open, splendid assortment of
MERINO UNDERGARMENTS.

Ladies', Gents', Misses', and Boys' Wear.
Gents' Undershirts, $1 26, $1 50, $1 75, $1 87½, $2, etc. etc.
Ladies' Merino Vests, $1 50, $1 62½, $1·75, $1 87½, $2, etc. etc.
Infants', Misses', and Boys' Vests, all sizes.
Gents' Col'd Bor'd Hdkfs., 37½, 50, 62½, and 75c.
Children's Balmoral Skirts from auction, $1 10.
All widths Velvet Ribbons, reduced prices.
All colors Trimming Ribbons from auction.
Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, etc. etc.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

All-wool Flannels, 35, 37½, 45, 48, 50c., etc.
Cotton and Wool Flannels, 31c. up.
Red and grey twilled Flannels.
Double width all-wool Shirting Flannels, $1 40.
Plaid cotton and wool Shirting Flannels.
Fine quality scarlet Sacque Flannels.
25c. bleached Canton Flannel from auction.
Unbleached Canton Flannels, 22, 25, 28, 31, 33c., etc.
25c. heaviest yard-wide unbleached Muslin made.
Bleached Muslins, 20, 25, 31, 35c., etc.
Pillow-case Muslin, 5-4 wide, 35c.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!

Cheapest Blankets in the city.
All-wool Blankets, $5 50, $6, $6 75, $7, $8 50, and $9 50.
Unbleached Table Linens, 55c.; power loom, etc.
Russia Crash, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20c., etc.
Bird Eye Linens, Napkins, Towels, etc. etc.
Handsome Plaid Poplins, all-wool Delaines.
American Delaines, Calicoes, etc.
Black Alpacas, 45, 50, 56, 62½c., to $1, etc.

FARIES & WARNER,
[11§] No 229 North NINTH Street, above Race.

DRY GOODS.

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SIX THOUSAND YARDS.

LADIES' WEAR.

Frosted Beavers.
English Whitneys.
Velvet Beavers.
Astrachans.
Chinchillas.
White Cloths.
Scarlet Cloths.
Middlesex Cloths.
Waterproof Cloths.

MEN'S WEAR.

Silk Mixtures for Suits.
Fine Black Cloths.
Fine Black Cassimeres.
Castor Beavers.
Extra Heavy Overcoatings,
Fancy Cassimeres, $1·50.
Harris Cassimeres.
Bidley Cassimeres.

BOYS' WEAR.

All-Wool Cassimeres, $1.
Handsome Neat Styles, $1·25.
Very Heavy Dark Styles, $1·25.
Fine Light Weight and Colors, $1·50.
Cadet Grey, all shades.
Boys' Overcoatings.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.
10 27 s tf

BLANKETS.

TWO THOUSAND PAIRS.

All-Wool Blankets, $5.
200 Pairs Large Heavy, $6.
200 Extra Weight and Size, $8.
Large Fine Red Blankets, $10.
Fine Huron Blankets, $15.
Extra Large Size and Heavy, $20.

CRADLE BLANKETS.
CRIB BLANKETS.
GREY BLANKETS.
BROWN BLANKETS.

WORSTED COVERLETS.
COMFORTABLES.
COLORED BED SPREADS.

MARSEILLES COUNTERPANES.
HONEYCOMB QUILTS.
ALLENDALE QUILTS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.
10 27 s tf

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO

BARGAINS OPEN THIS DAY

1 case BALMORAL SKIRTS, black and grey, $2.
2 cases very superior SKIRTS, at $2 50.
1 case Honey comb BRIDAL QUILTS.
1 bale yard wide SHAKER FLANNELS, 62½c.
Heavy red twilled FLANNELS, 40 cents.
Good Scarlet FLANNELS, 37½ cents.

SILKS! SILKS!

Heavy Black GROS GRAINS for $2.
10 pieces POULT DE SOIE, all the new Shades, $2.
MOIRE ANTIQUE SILKS from auction, a great bargain.

CLOAKING CLOTHS.

LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY.

Elegant French CLOAKINGS, from late auctions.
Handsome CLOTHS, medium prices.
Single and double-width CLOTHS, from $2 to $5.

BLANKETS.

HAVE NOW OPEN SOME GREAT BARGAINS.

Fine BLANKETS, cheaper than at any time during the season.
Twenty-five cases all sizes and weights, from $5 to $20 per pair.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.
4 1 2m

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McMULLAN,
Successor to J. V. Cowell & Son,
Has just received his first Fall Importation of

ENGLISH BLANKETS.

These goods were ordered in the Spring, and made expressly for JAMES McMULLAN by the same manufacturer that J. V. COWELL & SON were supplied with for many years, and will be found very superior for family use.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

AMERICAN BLANKETS
Selling at Greatly Reduced Prices.

A full assortment of real WELSH AND AMERICAN FLANNELS always on hand.
His stock of GENERAL HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS is complete, with the very best goods at the lowest rates for CASH.

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS STORE,
No. 700 CHESNUT ST.
10 17 1m

WARBURTON & SON,
No. 1004 CHESNUT STREET,
HAVE NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION
A SPLENDID STOCK OF

BONNET VELVETS,	BONNET RIBBONS,
SATINS,	TRIMMING RIBBONS,
CORDED SILK,	VELVET RIBBONS,
POULT DE SOIE,	SATIN RIBBONS,
GRO DE NAPS,	MANTUA RIBBONS,

FLOWERS, FEATHERS, RUCHES, FRAMES, ETC.

A Large Stock Real Lace Goods in

CLUNY,	POINT,
VALENCIENNES,	THREAD,
APPLIQUE,	GUIMPURE,
ENGLISH & FRENCH REAL BLONDS,	BLACK THREAD, HONITON, Etc.

INSERTINGS AND BARBE LACE TO MATCH.
Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Embroideries,
Plain and Figured Nets, Crapes,
Edgings, Insertings, Veils, Collars,
WHITE GOODS, Etc. Etc.
First-class Goods at the price of inferior.
A GOOD DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE. 9 29stuth

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH,
OPENING OF
FALL GOODS.
PIMS IRISH POPLINS
PIMS PLAID POPLINS.
PLAID MERINOES.
CASHMERE ROBES.
SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.
ST. BERNARD SHAWLS.
ST. BERNARD CLOAKING.
EXPENSIVE SHAWLS. [7 2stuthrp

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES.
Strangers and others will find at
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,
A large and complete assortment of
LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILS,
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
SLEEVES, ETC. ETC. ETC.,
in great variety, and at LOW PRICES.
E. M. NEEDLES.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
No 1024 CHESNUT Street.

McCURDY & DUNKLE,
No. 140 North EIGHTH Street,
HAVE OPENED

A CASE OF NEW STYLE PLAIDS, at 50 cent per yard.
PLAIDS at $1·00, $1 25, and $1·50; very handsome at $2 00.
COLORED SILKS, from $1 50 to $4 00 per yard.
BLACK SILKS at all prices.
IRISH POPLINS, best quality, $3·00.
SHAWLS, BLANKETS, BALMORALS, MUSLINS, SHEETINGS, HOSIERY, and GLOVES in great variety, at prices below competition.
8 13 ws3m

1866!—SHAWL EXHIBITION.
N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STS.
We are prepared to show one of the very finest stocks of Shawls in this city of every grade,
FROM $1·50 UP TO $60,
Most of which are auction purchases, and are under regular prices. We invite an examination.
Long and Square Paisley Shawls.
Long and Square Broche Shawls.
Long and Square black Thibet Shawls.
Long and Square Blanket Shawls.
Stella Shawls, Breakfast Shawls etc. etc.
We would also invite attention to our
BLANKETS.
Excellent All wool Blankets for $6. [10 3 3m
Finer qualities at $7, $8, $9, $10, $11, $12 and $14.
In fact, our general stock is worthy the attention of all buyers of Dry Goods who wish to buy cheap.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN.

T. SIMPSON'S SONS',
No. 922........PINE STREET..........No. 924.
Dealers in Linens, White and Dress Goods, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs Plain and Hemstitched, Hair, Nail, Tooth, and Plate Brushes, Combs, Plain and Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Imported and Domestic Puffs and Puff Boxes, and an endless variety of Notions.
Always on hand a complete stock of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Undervests and Drawers; English and German Hosiery in Cotton, Merino, and Wool.
Crib, Cradle and Bed Blankets.
Marseilles, Allendale, Lancaster, and Honey Comb Quilts.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Plain and Colored Bordered, German Roll, Russia and American Crash, Burlaps.
Ballardvale, Welsh, and Shaker Flannels in all grades.
A full line of Nursery Diapers of all widths at
T. SIMPSON'S SONS',
Nos. 922 and 24 PINE Street.
8 5

J. CHAMBERS,
No. 810 ARCH Street.
BARGAINS JUST OPENED.
Pointe Lace, by the yard.
Pointe Applique, by the yard.
Valenciennes Laces and Insertions.
Cluny Laces, all widths.
Thread Veils, from $2 50.
Pointe Lace Handkerchiefs from $16.
French Muslin, two yards wide, at 75 cents.
Cambric Edgings and Insertions bargains. 10 27 6t

Evening Telegraph

SUPPLEMENT.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1866.

The Great Struggle in England.

AMID the excitements and anxieties of our own political situation, we must not forget that Great Britain is also shaken by an agitation such as she has not before experienced during the present generation. We find every now and then in the speeches of her reform leaders statements which reveal the radical and fundamental character of the contest that is now going on in that country. The speech of Mr. John Bright at Glasgow, on the 16th instant, before an audience of seventy thousand people, is before us. Some of the points that he makes are very significant. He alludes to the *corruption* that prevails in the parliamentary elections, and says that the reason why the Government of Lord John Russell, upon the defeat of the Reform bill at the last session, did not dissolve Parliament and go to the country for a new election, was that it *cost* so much for the members to make the canvass that Lord John was satisfied to retire from power rather than impose such a grievous tax upon them. One member had said that his election had already cost him £6000, and that he had £3000 yet to pay, and if Parliament should be dissolved he could not afford to make another canvass, and should retire from the field. Upon this Mr. Bright remarks:—

> "You will believe, then, that the Government were greatly pressed by this consideration, and this consideration, added it may be others, induced them to resign office rather than to dissolve Parliament. Thus you have a proof that, whereas general corruption and putridity are the destruction of most bodies which they affect, the corruption of the present Parliament was and is the cause of its present existence. Now, bear in mind that this state of things which I have been describing exists at the present moment—thirty-four years after the passing of the great Reform bill. What the Government must have been before that bill was passed it is scarcely possible to describe or to imagine; but I have no doubt of this, that it was one of the worst Governments in civilized countries and in Europe; and I think this may be fairly argued from the fact of the incessant wars in which the country was engaged for one hundred and fifty years before that reform, from the enormous debt that was created, from the crushing taxes that were fixed upon the people, and, worse almost than that, from that most infamous law which ever passed a Parliament of civilized men—that law which limited a supply of bread to the people. Now, if the Clerk of the House of Commons were placed at Temple Bar, and if he had orders to lay his hand upon the shoulder of every well-dressed and apparently clean-washed man who passed through that ancient Bar, until he had numbered 658, and if the Crown summoned these 658 to be the Parliament for the United Kingdom, my honest conviction is that you would have a better Parliament than now exists."

Mr. Bright alluded to the laws affecting land, and said that half the land in England was in the possession of less than one hundred and fifty men, and that half the soil of Scotland was owned by not more than ten or twelve men. He also averred that the monopoly in land in the United Kingdom was daily becoming more and more close, and was fast annihilating the middle class as owners of land, and plunging into a deeper and more hopeless degradation the tillers of the soil. The condition of the farm-laborers of the southern counties of England he described as hopeless in the extreme. They seem to have no aspiration to better their condition, and there is no sensible emigration from *these* wretched countries *to the* more prosperous countries of the north.

The great "gulf of pauperism" is fast drawing into its depths a large proportion of the population. The paupers at the present time in the United Kingdom number 1,500,000, and cost the taxpayers for their support more than £7,500,000. *Justice*, not benevolence, Mr. Bright says, is what is needed to cope with this overwhelming evil. He remarks:—

> "Now look, I beg of you, to this mass of misery. It is so great a mass that benevolence cannot reach it; if benevolence could do it there would be no pauperism in England, for in no country, I believe, is there more benevolence than in the United Kingdom. The kindness of the women of England is beyond all measure and beyond all praise—there do not exist among created beings beneath angelic ranks those who are more kind and charitable than the women of the United Kingdom; but benevolence can touch scarcely the fringe of this vast disorder. There is another virtue we could add, and that virtue and that quality is justice. *It is not benevolence but justice that can deal with giant evils.* It was not benevolence that gave the people bread twenty years ago, but it was justice embodied in the abolition of a wicked and a guilty law. But justice is impossible from a class, it is most certain and easy from a nation; and I believe one can only reach the depths of ignorance and misery and crime in this country by an appeal to the justice, the intelligence, and the virtue of an entire people."

Mr. Bright asserts that during the last forty years the navy of Great Britain has cost the enormous sum of £400,000,000 sterling. During the last six years he estimates that it has cost as much as the American navy, and adds:—

> "During the same time we have been in a condition of profound peace; the United States have had to build or buy six hundred ships, to man them, to furnish them with munitions of war, and to fight them during the greatest struggle that any nation ever waged; and yet at this moment, after spending so much, we have Sir John Pakington, the great reconstructor, coming into office and promising not to extend the liberties of the people, but to reconstruct a navy on which such enormous and countless sums have already been sunk."

Such are some of the great questions that are now agitating the people of Great Britain. They are certainly momentous enough and far-reaching enough to fully account for the extraordinary interest they are exciting. It is the movement of a great people to throw of the shackles that bind it down to poverty, degradation, and crime, and to rise to a freer and better life. Such a movement must always be of the deepest interest to the philosopher and the philanthropist, and cannot fail to enlist the sympathies of a people who enjoy so many of the blessings of a good government as do those of our own country.

The Argument of the Spelling-Book.

From the Independent.

Our duty to the black man has not been an infrequent topic in these columns. Perhaps it will be a relief to our readers if we to-day vary the theme, and, while still pursuing the same subject, speak of our duty to ourselves.

Let the question then be, What do we owe to ourselves in regard to the issues of the hour? How, in this respect, shall we, as Yankees, best promote our own interests? How shall we most surely continue our existence as a republic? How most effectively establish our national peace and advance our prosperity? What is the practical thing which at the present moment we ought to do to accomplish these ends?

Were we speaking of our duty collectively, to be performed through the Legislatures, we should say, let the negro have the ballot; but, as we are speaking of our duty individually, to be performed without any legislative intervention, we say give the negro the spelling-book.

If there be one thing plainer than another, it is that, as a republic, general intelligence is the condition of our existence; that popular Government supposes popular education; that universal suffrage, without universal enlightenment, would be universal anarchy.

This being so, we ask, What are we going to do with the Egyptian darkness that broods over the Southern half of this country; with the stark ignorance which has sat like a nightmare on the energies of the people, and allowed a century of revel to crime and cruelty?

There are in the South four millions of blacks (less the two hundred thousand taught by the freedmen's aid societies) who do not know a letter of the alphabet; and there are at least half as many whites who are in a like condition. Such a mass of ignorance can only be continued at the peril of the republic. The query therefore is, not what we owe to the negro, but, What do we owe ourselves in this matter? It is a very grave question, and one which demands a prompt and well-considered answer.

Let us seek a reply to this question in a hypothesis. Suppose that these Northern States had been for the last fifty years without a system of popular instruction; without primary schools, infant schools, ragged schools mission schools, normal schools, and all the multitudinous schools which constitute our machinery for lifting up the masses; what would be the condition of these States—supposing them to be still in existence—at the present time?

Go down to the Battery, and look at the cargoes of ignorance and squalor—not unmixed with vice—which are there dumped on our shores in weekly shiploads; and as you look, remember that this process has been going on for half a century. Remember, or, if you are too young to remember, read the current history of the day, and note the confident prophecies which used to be made of our ruin from this very cause. "Let them have our refuse, social and political," said the aristocrats of the old country. "They are a good riddance; and besides, no Government can long stand such an influx." "Don't let them come so fast," said some of our own forefathers, including even Benjamin Franklin. People ignorant of letters, ignorant of our language, unused to self-control, and [strangers to our form of government, may, if they come in very large numbers, prove an unmanageable element of society. "Let them come, as many as will," said another and further-seeing class; "the more the better. There is room for all, and need for all. We want them to fell our forests, to make our roads, and dig our canals. Let them come. We will take care that the republic suffers no detriment."

And they did so take care; for happily these later counsels prevailed, and encouragement to immigration became the policy of the country. And to this policy are largely due the development of our national resources]and our rapidly acquired strength and power among the nations of the earth. Some inconvenience, it is true, we have suffered from this source; but, compared with the advantage, it has been as the small dust in the balance.

Why and how has this been? Simply from the fact that, as these ship-loads have come over—Celts from the bogs of Galway, and Teutons from the valleys of Swabia—we have pitched them, as so much raw material, into the mill of our public schools, and worked them up into good citizens. The adults we employ on our public works and in our fields of agriculture, turning their muscle into material wealth, and meanwhile indoctrinating their minds with the principles and accustoming their hands to the practice of our democratic self-government. Their children are sent to school—day school, Sunday School, and sometimes the school of correction—and these now help to constitute what we boast of as the free and enlightened people of America. Had we done less than this, these successive cargoes of ignorance and vice would have sunk us as a nation below the reach of plummet.

Now we are confronted with a danger not dissimilar in another part of the republic. It is at the South this time, and not at the North, that the mass of ignorance threatens to engulf us. What are we going to do about it? It is true that democratic government is very strong. It has proved itself capable of carrying a bigger load than any other form of political rule. But no Government can long stand the strain made upon it by six millions of ignorant citizens. For the blacks are now citizens, entitled by law to all the rights and soon to be invested with all the franchises of citizenship. What then are we going to do about it? What can we do, as practical men, but imitate our fathers, and, welcoming this accession to our national strength, assimilate and incorporate it into our national existence? What but accept the methods which have proved so effectual towards emigrants from abroad, many of whom have been less intelligent, and most of them less friendly, and apply them to the new-comers here at home, who are now waiting on the threshold of our body politic? These are already "naturalized," and need no probationary process to determine their loyalty. While the stalwart adults are ploughing our fields and hoeing our corn and cotton, let them in the intervals be taking lessons from that best of "school-marms," Democratic Liberty. No teacher in the world has power like her to "bring on" pupils. Give her the "stump" and the usual sixty days' canvass, and the work is done even with the most stolid.

And while we are thus teaching the adults, let the children be sent to school; let the schools be placed in the populous centres of every Southern State; let the foundations be laid broad and deep for an effectual system of popular education. This can be done, ought to be done, and must be done, and that without delay, if we would save our country from an imminent and deadly peril. How it should be done, and by whom, is a matter which we shall consider at a future time.

Peat in Italy.—It is estimated that the Lombard provinces in Italy contain 1500 hectares of peat deposit, calculated to be capable of yielding 40,000,000 quintals of dried peat. The greater part of this is so situated as to be within available reach of the iron works. The whole quantity of peat extracted from these deposits of late years has been about 500,000 quintals a year. The peat of the great peat-bed on the Lago d'Iseo contains of carbon 29 parts; of volatile substance, 61 parts; and of earthy materials 10 parts, equal to 1000. This peat, cut and dried, and put on board a boat on the Lago d'Iseo, may be had for one franc per quintal.

The Ohio Baptists.—The Ohio Baptist State Convention has adopted a resolution declaring "that our present history mournfully impresses us with the great truth that righteousness alone exalteth a nation, and sin in the rulers is a reproach to any people. And we are solemnly admonished that the Christian people of this country must take a higher stand upon the subject of the moral character of those proposed to be elected to office, and demand that no man who is intemperate, or otherwise openly immoral, shall be put in official station."

Pacific Railroad Excursion.—An excursion party has started for Fort Riley, Kansas, to celebrate the opening of the Union Pacific Railway (eastern division) to that point. A large party from Pennsylvania and Ohio participate in the excursion.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.
ORGANIZED in 1835. INCORPORATED June 7, 1841
Office, No. 307 NORTH Street. Open from April 1st to October 1st from 9 to 12 A. M. Open from October 1st to April 1st from 2 to 5 P. M.
GEORGE H. STUART, President.
ALEX. G. CATTELL, Vice-President.
RUDOLPH K. HOEFLICH, Secretary.
THOMAS T. MASON, Treasurer,
No. 428 MARKET Street.

MANAGERS FOR 1866.

Matthew Newkirk,	Thomas Pedrick,
Wilson Dunton,	Henry M. Kimmey,
James Appleton,	Samuel Mullen,
Charles Santee,	Francis Bacon,
James B. Rodgers,	Hiram Miller,
Samuel Work,	R. P. King,
Isaac R Smith,	James W Carson,
George Nugent,	Robert Grigg,
Thomas Potter,	John Weist,
T. Esmonde Harper,	Charles L. Orum.
Alexander T. Lane.	

General Agent, EMANUEL H. TOLAND.
Missionaries.............. ALBERT G. ROWLAND, ROLAND T KENSIL. HILMER W. WALTER.

The Institution is designed for the moral improvement and temporal relief of the poor of Philadelphia, and in carrying out these objects it combines in its mode of operation all the essential features of Bible, Tract, Missionary, Temperance, and Industrial Associations.

Its management is placed in the hands of persons belonging to different religious denominations, and it is *conducted without sectarian bias*.

Its rule is to visit and examine into every case reported, sent, or coming for aid. And it furnishes to its contributors cards, to be given to all applicants for alms, so that they can be sent to the office of the Society for investigation and the needed assistance.

During eighteen hundred and sixty five, which completed its thirtieth year—
1423 visits were made, and
1249 families were relieved.
41 applicants proved to be unworthy of assistance,
13 could not be found.
290 adults were furnished with employment, and for 12 children good and comfortable homes were secured.

Besides which, many religious and temperance meetings were held, and many Bibles and tracts were distributed.

The Managers earnestly appeal for aid to carry on this good work.

EMANUEL H. TOLAND has been elected General Agent in place of John P. Arrison deceased, and he and the missionaries are now calling upon our citizens and the friends of the Society for subscriptions. [11 1 thstu6t

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1866
The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M. of that day, the privilege of subscribing for new stock *at par*, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their names. Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.

The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866 at 3 P. M.

Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instalment of 20 per cent., or ten dollars per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November, 1867. On *all* payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the 1st of June, 1867, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and on all payments made between that date and the 1st of November, 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867, will be forfeited to the use of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1 1867, and said stock, if paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend. SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
8 30 Treasurer.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOANS.—
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND, TREASURY DEPARTMENT
HARRISBURG, October 24, 1866
Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the sale of One Million Dollars of the Five Per Cent and One Million Dollars of the Six Per Cent Loans of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at the Treasury Department in the city of Harrisburg, until 2 o'clock P. M., of THURSDAY, the 15th day of November, A. D 1866.

... offered, price asked, and whether Registered or Coupon Loans. ... "Commissioners of Sinking Fund, Harrisburg, Pa." Endorsed "Proposals to sell State Loans."

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bids not in their opinion advantageous to the Commonwealth.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT, Auditor-General.
ELI SLIFER Secretary of State.
W. H. KEMBLE, State Treasurer
10 25 1w Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

☞ THE WOMEN'S NATIONAL ART ASSOCIATION will hold its First Annual Exhibition in Philadelphia at No. 921 CHESNUT Street, on MONDAY, November 19 1866.

Ladies throughout the country, engaged in Art pursuits, are cordially invited to contribute to the Exhibition. The works received to consist of Paintings, original or copied in oil, water-colors, and pastel; Designs, Sketches, Studies, and Drawings of all descriptions included in Art and sculpture; Models in plaster; wood and steel Engravings, and Lithographs.

Persons having such works of art in their possession, executed by women, are also requested to aid the cause by loaning them for the exhibition.

The name of the piece, the owner's or artist's name and residence, and, if for sale, the price, must accompany each article sent. MRS. E. C. HOYT,
10 30 tuths 6t President.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1866.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after November 30, 1866.
Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
11 1 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

☞ CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, October 16, 1866.
The Vice-President of the Bank, Alexander Whilden, Esq., having in May last, in view of a prolonged absence in Europe resigned his position, the Board of Directors to day elected J. W. Torre, Esq., Vice-President, and H. P. Schetky, Esq., Cashier.
10 17 ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, President.

☞ OFFICE OF THE SALEM COAL COMPANY, No. 11 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.
PHILADELPHIA, October 23 1866.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at their office, No. 11 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, on MONDAY, the 5th November at 1 o'clock P. M.
10 23 11t A. L. MASSEY, Secretary.

☞ A CARD TO INVALIDS.—
A clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, *Free of Charge*.
Please inclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself.
Address, JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House,
11 18 New York City.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO,
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 335

☞ JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.
To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
8 66 No 618 BROADWAY, New York.

☞ NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by 6 19 ws
PHALON & SON, New York.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ MUJAVIRO!—IS THERE A READER (especially the Lady reader) of the "Gazette" who has not used this delightful new perfume? It should be upon every toilet.—*Erie Gazette.*
It will soon be a necessary companion in every Lady's Boudoir. For sale by all the principal Druggists.—*Norristown Herald.* 10 15

☞ COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—The *originators* of the anæsthetic use of Nitrous Oxide Gas. Extract teeth without any pain. More than 3400 persons have signed our certificate scroll to that effect. The list can be seen at our rooms, at No. 737 WALNUT Street. Come to headquarters. We never fail. 10 5 1m

☞ NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country.
7 30 1y 4p JOY COE & CO.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, No. 314 South DELAWARE AVENUE.
PHILADELPHIA, November 2, 1866.
FOR NEW ORLEANS.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—In consequence of the work on our New Orleans steamship "Star of the Union" not being completed, we are compelled to detain her until TUESDAY, November 6, at 4 P. M., at which time she will positively sail.
Freight received until noon of sailing day.
For freight or passage, apply to
11 2 3t WILLIAM L. JAMES, Agent.

☞ THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION was the unflinching friend of the colored people during their bitter slavery, and now it supports among them three hundred Christian teachers, who benefit these poor freedmen in ways too numerous to mention. We ask our readers to aid in its noble work, through its Agent, Mr. CORLISS, who is now canvassing in our city for this Association. 10 30 6t

☞ WASHINGTON HOUSE.—THIS OLD and well-known family Hotel has not changed hands, as has been reported. On the contrary, it has just been refitted by the old management for the coming winter season. Transient guests, families, or single gentlemen will be accommodated with nicely furnished apartments, in suits or single, on reasonable terms. 11 2 2t†

☞ THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1866.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of taxes.
11 2 6t B. B. COMEGYS, Cashier.

☞ FRENCH DRESSING.—THIS IS A superior article for Restoring the Color of Ladies' and Children's Shoes that have been defaced by wear
THAYER & COWPERTHWAIT,
No. 417 COMMERCE Street,
10 25 10t Wholesale Agents.
[By the bottle at the principal Retail Shoe Stores.

FOR THE OPERA.

JUST RECEIVED BY
JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.,
No. 822 CHESNUT St.,
AN ASSORTMENT OF REALLY
FINE OPERA GLASSES,
Made expressly to their order, by BARDOU, OF PARIS.
Also, a very large supply of
PARIS FANS!
New designs, prepared especially for their Sales.
10 9 tuths4p t12 25

BRIDAL GIFTS.

AN UNUSUALLY LARGE VARIETY OF
SILVER MANUFACTURES,
Embracing the most ELEGANT and UNIQUE ARTICLES for the Table, designed expressly for
WEDDING GIFTS,
And arranged in single pieces and tasteful combinations.
ALSO EXQUISITE
Cut Glass and Bisque Wares.
JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.,
No. 822 CHESNUT ST.
10 9 tuths4p t12 25

COOK & BROTHER,
IMPORTERS OF HOSIERY,
No. 53 North EIGHTH Street,
Have Opened (Steamer "Propontis,") from
Medium to Finest Qualities of
Gents' English Merino Vests and Pants.
Ladies' English Merino Vests and Pants.
Misses' English Merino Vests and Pants.
Boy's English Merino Vests and Pants,
Exclusively our own importation, and bearing our
TRADE MARK. [10 3 wsm3m4p

CHILDREN'S
CLOTHING.
A Splendid Assortment in the Latest Styles.
Special attention is invited.
M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,
10 4 thstu4pt†]
Nos. 4 and 6 North EIGHTH Street

A SPLENDID DISPLAY
OF
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES
FOR LADIES' SACQUES.
Prices much less than other Establishments.
A MAMMOTH STOCK
OF
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES
FOR MENS' AND BOYS' WEAR.
GREAT BARGAINS
In Black Gros Grain Silks.
A large Stock of DRESS GOODS at Low Prices,
AT M'ELROY'S,
No. 11 South NINTH Street,
10 25 thstu2414p ABOVE CHESNUT.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET
Is now open for the accommodation of
FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS.
Apply early 25

CARPETINGS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET
THIRD DOOR ABOVE NINTH,
NOW OPENING
FALL IMPORTATIONS
NEW CARPETINGS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET,
EXCLUSIVE NOVELTIES
IN
FRENCH CHENILLE CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET,
ENGLISH ROYAL WILTON,
ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS,
New Designs.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET,
MESSRS. JOHN CROSSEY & SONS'
NEW STYLE
6-4 VELVET CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET,
800 PIECES
ENGLISH TAPESTRY CARPETS,
(CHOICE STYLES,
Now Landing from Steamer "Melita."

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN 3-PLY CARPETS.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN INGRAIN CARPETS.
BORDERED DRUGGETS.
10-4, 12-4, 16-4 DRUGGETS.
STAIR DRUGGETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET,
ENGLISH BRUSSELS
FOR
HALLS AND STAIRS,
WITH EXTRA BORDERS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE NINTH,
FANCY RUGS AND SHEEPSKIN MATS.
COCOA MATTING, ALL WIDTHS.
ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS, FOR FLOORS.
ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS, FOR STAIRS.
that

CARPETINGS.

CARPETINGS.

JAMES H. ORNE & CO.,
No. 626 CHESNUT Street,
Between Sixth and Seventh Streets.
Just Received Per Steamer, a Large Invoice of
French Chenille and
Axminster Carpets,
NEW DESIGNS.

JAMES H. ORNE & CO.
No. 626 CHESNUT Street,
Between Sixth and Seventh Streets.
MESSRS. JOHN CROSSLEY & SON'S
NEW STYLES
6-4 Velvet and Tapestry Carpets.

JAMES H. ORNE & CO.,
No. 626 CHESNUT Street,
Between Sixth and Seventh Streets.
ENGLISH ROYAL WILTON.
ENGLISH BRUSSELS.
ENGLISH TAPESTRIES.

JAMES H. ORNE & CO.,
No. 626 CHESNUT Street,
Between Sixth and Seventh Streets.
NEW CARPETINGS,
FALL IMPORTATIONS.
Now Opening.
9 22 2m4p]

M'CALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 519 CHESNUT St.,
(Opposite Independence Hall,)
Have just received an invoice of
ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS
AND
COCOA MATTINGS.

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!
Reduced to Present Gold Prices.
J. T. DELACROIX,
No 37 S. SECOND Street,
ABOVE CHESNUT,
Has received per late arrivals,
200 PIECES J. CROSSLEY & SONS'
BRUSSELS CARPETING
NEW AND ELEGANT PATTERNS,
Also, a large line of THREE-PLY EXTRA AND FINE INGRAIN CARPETS, DAMASK VENETIAN STAIR AND HALL CARPETINGS, COTTAGE AND RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, Etc., which will be sold low in consequence of the fall in Gold.
J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 S. SECOND Street,
10 27stuth2m Between Chesnut and Market.

ARCH STREET CARPET WAREHOUSE.
FALL IMPORTATIONS
OF
CARPETINGS,
NOW OPENING.
LATEST STYLES
AT
LOWEST PRICES.
JOS. BLACKWOOD,
No. 832 ARCH Street,
TWO DOORS BELOW NINTH STREET.
9 15stuth2mrp]

LEEDOM & SHAW,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CARPET WAREHOUSE.
No. 910 ARCH STREET.
Just received per steamer "Manhattan," new and handsome PATTERNS OF CROSSLEY'S TAPESTRIES, entirely new for this market [4 3mrp
Also, a full assortment of DRUGGETS in all widths

TWICE READ.

The lamp burns with a fitful glow,
The sounds die in the streets below,
The rain sweeps on the pane!
I push my Iliad aside;
What weight to me have Helen's woes,—
Andromache's—the Trojan's foes,
Or God-like Hector slain?
I read it once, long years ago,
"But not alone"—I whisper low.

We bent absorbed above each page,
The birds sang noisily in their cage,
The vines swayed in the air.
I mind me well that summer day!
The sunbeams crept towards our book,
Then stopped as with a puzzled look,
To read the legend there.
Our hearts sang then, though lips were dumb,
A song for all the years to come!

The bright, glad years! I could not see
The shadows waiting there for me,
The weary, haggard years!
I'll lay you by, old book, to-night:
And trim the lamp, and sew or sing,
Or write a ballad—anything
To stop these burning tears.
In the Nevada's lonely shade
His grave, by stranger's hands, was made!

The years to come—the hidden years!
What loves and hopes, and doubts and fears,
They hold in their wide hands!
The bubbles sparkle on the streams,
Fit emblems of the hopes that be;
The streams run seething to the sea
Over the silver sands.
And full sailed boats along them flee,
With priceless freight, but not for me.

The years gone by; the hopes that sleep
Within their tomb, that make me weep,
And trembling kneel to pray!
Oh, silent years that were so bright!
Wan corpses washed on a wild coast,
Each one comes like a spectral ghost,
Down to your graves—away!
These lonely thoughts but ill prepare
Me for the day and all its care.

Popular Photographic Portraits.

A popular singer or actor, or a successful prize-fighter, will sometimes have a run entering into tens of thousands of copies; but the demand will suddenly collapse, and their names will be heard no more. Public men, whose names are distinguished in connection with the pulpit, with literature, science, or art, or in the Legislature, are in constant demand, notwithstanding that the especial rage of this collection of portraits has within the last twelve months considerably subsided. Royal portraiture is always popular, and perhaps nothing can more strikingly illustrate the loyalty of Englishmen than the constant demand for portraits of members of the reigning family. Just about the period of the marriage of the Prince of Wales, a photographer in Brussels had the good fortune to obtain sittings from the Queen and several members of the royal family, including the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alexandria, and the sale of these portraits exceeded two millions of copies. One photographer alone in this country has, during the last few years, issued upward of half a million yearly of members of the royal family.

After the royal family, the popular statesmen are the greatest favorites, Lord Palmerston, during his life, and for some little time after his death, being in the greatest demand. If the sale of men's portraits affords any indication of the popularity of their principles, it is tolerably manifest that liberalism obtains very strongly in this country, the circulation of the portraits being in the ratio of ten of Gladstone to one of Derby, who is, however, judged by this standard, the most popular of the conservatives. On the other hand, the portraits of Louis Napoleon and Garibaldi have about an equal popularity, the rage for the portraits of the latter being more spasmodic, and of the former more steady. After statesmen, popular literary men and clergymen are most in demand, and, after these, men of science and artists; and lastly, popular actors and singers. Bishops seem to circulate in virtue of their rank, the Archbishop of Canterbury having the most extended circulation, while clergymen and ministers are prized only in virtue of their popularity. Mr. Spurgeon was, for a time, in very large circulation; Mr. Binney less extensively, but more constantly.—*British Quarterly Review.*

Meaning of Names.

From the Saxon we have "Ada," which means happy, and "Eleanor," all fruitful; "Richard," very rich, or highly honored; "Edward," truth keeper; "Edwin," happy winner; and "William," defender of many.

The Gothic gives us "Adelaide," the princess; "Adeline," the little princess; "Alphonso," our help; "Charles," one who is crowned; "Charlotte," a crowned woman; "Emma," one who nurses; "Ernest," ardent of soul; "Everard," well reported; "Francis," freeman.

From the French we borrow "Amelia," beloved; "Arabella," beautiful altar; "Isabella," olive-colored; "Rosabella," beautiful rose; "Rosalind," elegant rose.

From the Latin we obtain "Augustus," increasing, noble; "Barbara," strange; "Beatrice," one who blesses; "Clara," clear; "Grace," favor; "Viola," the violet; "Jane," peace; "Julius," soft haired; "Julia," soft haired woman; "Juliette," little and soft haired; "Letitia," joy; "Margaret," a pearl; "Miranda," admired; "Oliver," the olive man; "Blanche," white.

From the Greek we take "Agatha," good; "Agnes," chaste; "Basil," kingly; "Bertha," bright; "Catharine," pure; "Erasmus," worthy to be loved; "Eugene," nobly descended; "Theodore," a gift of God; "Cyrus," lord; "George," a farmer; "Helen," one who pities; "Matilda," stately; "Phœbe," light of life; "Philemon," one who kisses; "Philip," a lover of horses; "Sophie," wisdom.

We also receive many of our names from the Hebrew, as "Anna," kind; "James," the supplanter; "John," the grace and mercy of Jehovah; "Madeline," noble-minded; "Ruth," trouble; "Mary," a salt tear—a beautiful and touching name; there never can be too many Marys; "Martha," trouble, or bitter; "Susan," a lily; "Elizabeth," the house of strength; "Jonathan," the gift of God; "Sarah," princess, or my lady.

Bismark's Appearance.

George W. Smalley gives the New York *Tribune* the following personal sketch of the Prime Minister of Prussia:—

"There are a few small photographs of Bismark, none good, and a big lithograph that is smoothed and softened into a simpering priminess as unlike the original as possible. You are at once reminded of Cromwell's fierce demand that he should be painted as he was:—'If you leave out a single wart or wrinkle I will not give you a shilling.' Cromwell's face certainly was not a beautiful one, and Lely, if Lely it were, might be excused, but Bismark's face is a far better one than any of the pictures make it. Not regular at all, scored with deep lines, brows and eye brows heavy, grey eyes, full, large, and well apart, with cavernous, dark circles underneath, mouth much hidden under the moustache, the jaw not square, but strong, the head of extreme breadth at the temples, and rising dome-shaped high in the air. The pictures do not show it fully, because the brow is wide and high, but the head is something like that of Pericles, for whom the wits of Athens were never tired of inventing nicknames to describe its helmet shape. The craniologists will be happy to find herein an illustration of their theories; there is no denying that Pericles and Bismark were men in whom revolution was a prominent trait. It is shown in every line in this face, not less than by the great arch of the skull. The countenance is genial as well as resolute; the mouth breaks readily into a smile, and the eyes greet you with honest welcome, and have sunlight in them. Head and face are carried erect, rather more than six feet from the ground, on broad, square shoulders; chest of great depth; rest of figure muscular and elastic."

—The Paris Dramatic Authors' Publishing Agency, established to bring out new plays, stimulated by success, announces an immense and costly publication, a sort of Encyclopædia of Dramatic Literature and Biography.

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC

FINE GOLD WATCHES.
American and Geneva.
We call special attention to the
FINE WATCH AND SILVERWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 South SECOND Street,
Who has on hand one of the finest assortments of Jewelry, etc., of any in the city. A splendid assortment of SILVERWARE ALWAYS ON HAND. Remember
W. W. CASSIDY,
8 16$ No. 12 South SECOND Street.
Repairing correctly and promptly attended to.

MEAD & CO.,
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
TRIPLE PLATE.
MONEY SAVED BY PURCHASING DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS,
MEAD & CO.,
10 1mw&3mrp No. 910 CHESNUT STREET

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
8 1$ Solid Silver-Ware.

RICH JEWELRY.
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20$ 18 S. EIGHTH ST., PHILADA.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of
Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.
The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 1$

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
MUSICAL BOXES.
A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.
FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
11 11smth$rp Below Fourth.

REMOVAL.
ISAAC DIXON,
WATCH MAKER, HAVING REMOVED TO
No. 120 S. ELEVENTH Street, below Chesnut,
Has opened a new and carefully selected stock of fine Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware.
N. B.—Chronometer, Duplex, Patent Lever, and plain Watches carefully repaired and warranted. [10 31tec2mr

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,
Having increased their facilities for
FINE WATCH REPAIRING,
Invite the attention of the public.
All work warranted for one year. [5 26

BOWMAN & LEONARD,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AND
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
IN
Silver and Silver-Plated Goods,
No. 704 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.
We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST-CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 5 26$

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS:
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 27$rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 1$ No. 706 CHESNUT Street

THE BEST FITTING SHIRT
IN AMERICA IS THE
SHOULDER-SEAM PATTERN SHIRT,
Manufactured by
R. EAYRE, No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, where you can find a large assortment of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
Clip this out and give us a call.
9 17 No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
F. HOFFMAN, JR.,
(Late G. A. Hoffman, successor to W. W. Knight.)
FINE SHIRTS, AND WRAPPERS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
Silk, Lambs' Wool, and Merino
UNDER-CLOTHING.
10 9stuths No. 825 ARCH Street

LOCK TO YOUR INTEREST.

READ THE FOLLOWING:
If you Wish Real Fine and Strictly Pure
TEAS
AND
COFFEES,
At Lower Prices than much INFERIOR GOODS are usually sold for, go to the
NEW TEA WAREHOUSE
OF THE
AMERICAN TEA CO.,
No. 21 S. SECOND Street,
Between Market and Chesnut,
AND
No. 932 Arch Street, Near Tenth.

Every Person in want of Fine and Strictly Pure
TEAS,
COFFEES,
AND
SPICES,
Will find it to their advantage to try ours. We guarantee to give satisfaction.

YOU
CAN
SAVE
FROM
25 TO 75 CTS.
ON A POUND OF TEA,
IF YOU GO
TO THE
AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
No. 21 S. SECOND Street,
AND
No. 932 ARCH Street.

We import our Teas and Coffees, and can therefore sell much lower than most Stores in this line.

Our $1·00 Black Tea is as good as the usual $1·25 Tea.

Our $1·25 Black Tea is as fine as the usual $1·60 Tea.

Our $1·50 Black Tea is the finest imported, and equal to the usual $2·00 Tea.

Our $1·25 and $1·50 Japan Teas are superior Teas, and usually sold at 50 cents per pound higher.

Our $1·60 Japan Tea, and our $1·60 Oolong (Black) Tea, are the finest Teas imported, and usually sold at $2·25 per pound.

COFFEE! COFFEE!

Our 40 cent Coffee is the finest Coffee imported, and considered by every person who uses it as fine as any 50 or 55 cent Coffee.

If you wish to drink real fine Coffee, try our 40 cent Roasted Coffee. Nothing finer to be had in the market.

Imported and to be had only at the American Tea Company's.

Our 30 and 35 cent Roasted Coffees are very fine.

Our Coffees are roasted fresh every day without water, lard, or grease.

All Goods Sold Wholesale at Cargo Prices, and Retail at Wholesale Prices.

AMERICAN TEA CO.,
No. 21 South SECOND ST.
AND
No. 932 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
10 25 thst

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

TRIUMPHS OF MARVIN'S SAFE.

NEWBERN, N. C., September 24, 1866.
WM. H. OLIVER, Esq., Agent for Marvin & Co.
DEAR SIR:—At the late terrible Fire on Middle street, which destroyed our Banking House, we had two of your safes. One of them was removed, and we were moving the other, when we were directed to leave the office as an adjoining building was about being blown up. The entire row of buildings was consumed, but on opening the Safe we had the satisfaction of finding everything inside perfect.
We can cheerfully recommend them as being perfectly fireproof, as we have examined two others of your make which were in the same fire, both of which preserved the books and papers that were in them. Yours respectfully,
DISOSWAY, GUION & Co.,
Bankers.

NEWBERN, N. C., September 24, 1866.
WM. H. OLIVER, Esq., Agent for Marvin & Co.
DEAR SIR:—I had at my store one of your safes. My building, situated on Middle street, was consumed in the late terrible conflagration.
I am pleased to say, on opening the safe, every book and paper was found to be in perfect order.
A more intense fire could scarcely be conceived of.
Yours truly, JOHN DILWORTH & Co.

NEWBERN, N. C., September 24, 1866.
WM. H. OLIVER, Esq., Agent for Marvin & Co.
DEAR SIR:—One of your safes stood a most severe trial in my store at the late fire on Middle street.
My store was situated in a row of large wooden buildings, the burning of which made a most intense heat. The trial was severe, but the safe came out victorious.
On opening it, every book and paper was found in a perfect state of preservation.
Very respectfully, L. BAER.

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LIFE IN INDIA.

From the Cornhill Magazine.

"Any news from India?"

"Only another row."

"What about? A woman in the case?"

"Not this time: something about oilman's stores and mutton."

Such, with incidental variations, is too often the style of conversation heard after the arrival of an Indian mail. The great sensation of the month is some new "scandal." The Indian journals indeed are seldom without an excitement of an intensely personal character. Somebody's reputation is being tried in the balance. As soon as the country ceases to be convulsed with war, the conflicts of peace commence. A drowsy cantonment, or bustling hill station, may be the scene of strife. The contention may be purely among the men; or a woman, if the *causa teterrima belli*, may be mixed up with it, and "more embroil the affray." In some cases, perhaps, there may be grave infractions of the moral law; but in others the story is encrusted with the pettiest personalities, which, however exciting they may be on the spot, are regarded at a distance simply with contempt; and the pity of it is, that too often great and honorable names are associated with these small and discreditable "scandals." The general inference then is, that there is something in an Indian sun that "breeds maggots," not only in "dead dogs," but also in "live lions." A distinguished general, who is supposed to know as much at least of the theory of war as any man in the British army, and who is said to be equally sagacious in council, is suddenly paraded before the public in connection with an unseemly dispute with one of his aides-de-camp. It would be foreign to our purpose to enter into the merits of the last "scandal," even if the fact that it was, at the date of our last advices from India, still under investigation by a judicial tribunal, did not forbid any pre-judgment of the case. Nor shall we analyze any of its predecessors. But the natural history of these "scandals" is not unworthy of examination. We hear much about the "demoralizing effects of the Indian climate." It is said that these things would not have happened anywhere else. Is it so? We will endeavor to show how far the conditions of Anglo-Indian society contribute to the growth of the evil.

We are unwilling to accept those sweeping statements so often made to the effect that Anglo-Indian morality is on a very low scale in comparison with that which is maintained among Englishmen at home. There are, doubtless, some special circumstances which must be admitted to have a deteriorating effect upon society in India—circumstances of which we shall presently speak in detail—but there are others the tendency of which is towards the maintenance of sound morality. Foremost among these is the fact that there can be no secresy; nothing can be done in the darkness. The Englishman in India is a marked man. He is never lost in a crowd. All his habits and ways of life are well known. He cannot go hither and thither without being watched. Privacy is impossible to him. Literally and figuratively, he lives with his doors and windows open towards every point of the compass. His countrymen are able to take his exact measure. He cannot lead a disreputable life and bear a respectable character. There is no such thing as "keeping up appearances." In England you may live next door to a man, or even lodge in the same house with him, and yet take no account of his name, much less of his doings. In our large towns, we are mostly too busy to concern ourselves about the affairs of our neighbors; the multitude of those neighbors is distracting; and individual recognitions, except on a very limited scale, are impossible. Mr. Brown in Belgravia may be "Mr. Jones" in St. John's Wood; yet no account may be taken of his duality. Nay, even noble lords may slip their peerage in the "shady groves of the Evangelist," and bring no scandal upon their names. But in India, our countrymen for the most part live in a state of society resembling that which exists, not in a large town, but in a small village at home. And in our small villages scandals abound, although they seldom obtain more than a limited local notoriety. Even in the case of such residence, in the midst of small rural societies, men prone to irregularity of life may "run up to London on business," and commit manifold transgressions, without any one of their neighbors, or even the members of their own household, knowing anything about it. But in India a man can do nothing "on the sly." Even the place where he dines is matter of notoriety. He lives, as it were, in a glass-house, surrounded by servants, who follow him everywhere. Moreover, he is generally tied down to a particular locality by official or other engagements. He cannot play the truant if he would.

There are better—by which we mean more honorable—reasons than this "hazard of concealment" for not "tempting the illicit rove." We are disposed to think that the sanctity of domestic life is less frequently violated in India than in England, chiefly because husband and wife are "thrown upon each other" more, are more mutually dependent, in the former country than in the latter. This sense of reciprocal reliance, doubtless, rivets the chains of conjugal love and fidelity. Neither men nor women have the same external resources, the same means of obtaining excitement and variety abroad, as in European countries; and, therefore, they are the more ready to reconcile themselves to the dulness and monotony of home, to take interest in small things, and to cultivate the domestic charities. There is, indeed, no state of society in the world in which the blessing of a good wife is more thoroughly appreciated than it is among Englishmen in India.

But it must be admitted, on the other hand, that there are some adverse circumstances which may tend in some measure to counterbalance these advantages. It is true that women marry very young in India, and that marriages are formed after very short acquaintance and with very slight mutual knowledge of character. A morning call or two, a little conversation at the band, a dinner-party, a ball, and the thing is done. It is said, too, that what is irreverently called the "marriage market" in India is not supplied with produce of the best kind; that at an early age girls are deprived of parental care, are imperfectly educated in England, under the supervision of strangers, and return, whilst yet in their teens, to the care of parents in India of whom they know little or nothing. But this evil has been in recent years very much modified by the extension of steam communication and by the more liberal character of the furlough regulations. In old times, a child was often sent to England, and ten or twelve years afterwards returned a grown woman to a father and a mother whom during all that time she had never seen. But, in these days, it rarely happens that a separation of this kind endures during many years. The separation is of another kind—the separation of husband and wife. And this is another of the deteriorating circumstances to which we have referred. The domestic "scandals," of which, unhappily, we have too many instances on the records of the divorce court, are mostly the growth of these enforced separations. The wife goes home to see her children or to recruit her health, and either on the voyage to England, or during her residence there, may be exposed to grievous temptation. This, doubtless, is a peculiarity of Indian life, though the mischief occurs out of India. There is something, however, of the same kind in the country itself. "Scandals" do arise, at the hill stations, where women temporarily separated from their husbands—"grass widows"—enjoy themselves in the invigorating mountain air whilst their husbands are toiling on the plains. They are exposed to the flatteries and seductions of idle men, who have nothing to do but to make themselves agreeable to others and to amuse themselves. It would be strange if there were not some shipwrecks of domestic happiness. But domestic happiness is wrecked at times in all parts of the civilized world. We do not claim for Anglo-Indian society any immunity from those stains and blots which deface social life in Europe; but we are disposed to think that, as a whole, the morality of our countrymen in the East is substantially on a higher scale than in other parts of the world, where men are less easily found out.

Why then do we hear so much of these Indian scandals? The question almost answers itself. *De non apparentibus et non existentibus eadem est ratio.* In England a vast deal exists that does not appear. In India everything that exists in the lives of English residents does appear, and with an ostentatious appearance. We hear of more "scandals" in India in proportion to the extent of European society, but it does not follow, therefore, that more scandalous things are done. The magnitude of the evil consists mainly in our hearing of it. That which excites much interest in India would excite little or none in England. Petty personal matters loom large in a country where, in times of peace, there are no great questions to dwarf them. An Indian newspaper, day after day, or week after week, devotes whole pages to a Mhow scandal or a Simlah scandal; and its readers find the record of these personal conflicts, very entertaining matter. In dull times such incidents as these are god-sends to hungry journalists. It is very much the same all over the journalistic world. During the past month our own papers have been dealing largely in "scandals," which at a busier season of the year would necessarily have been overlaid by more important intelligence. To the question, "Why do we hear so much of these election scandals?" we might answer, "Because we hear of them." Whether it be a matter of buying votes or selling mutton, it is all the same. We should have heard little or nothing of all these minute details of bribery and corruption if the committees of investigation and the two Houses of Parliament had been sitting at the same time. But in the long vacation we are glad of such little excitements. They are to us very much what the scandals of which we are writing are to the Anglo-Indian community in times of peace. Election scandals are large matters in proportion to those which obtain such painful prominence in India; but so is the community that takes account of them a large community in proportion to that which gloats over the personal contentions of Simlah or Mhow. Except in times of war or revolution, no great questions rise up in India to interest the great mass of the Anglo-Indian community. Of course there are great questions—perhaps, the greatest in the world—continually pressing forward for solution; but though they are deeply interesting to a few thinking minds, to the majority of our countrymen in India they are essentially dull. Who doubts that nine out of ten readers of an Indian newspaper, seeing in contiguous columns "The Simlah Scandal" and the "Famine in Orissa," incontinently address themselves first to all the details of the former?

It comes to this, that the conditions of Anglo-Indian society render it necessary that the petty personal conflicts, from whatever source they may arise, which for convenience we designate by the generic name of "scandals," should obtain extraordinary prominence in India. It may be an affair of love or an affair of money; but when it may be fairly surmised that a very large majority of the readers of a newspaper know something about the parties concerned in the case, it is, of course, published with minuteness of detail. In England not a thousandth—perhaps not a ten thousandth-part of the readers of a newspaper know or care anything about any particular "case" reported in its columns. Half-a-dozen divorce suits are disposed of by the judge ordinary in the course of a day, and the whole are reported, except on very special occasions, in half-a-column of our daily papers; and, perhaps, among them is an "Indian case," which would have afforded column after column of sensation matter to an Indian journal, if it had been investigated in one of the presidential high courts. We have, at times, too, our military "scandals," in regiments stationed at home; but, except in rare instances, as, for example, that of the famous "black bottle" affair, the interest which they excite is very limited, and, therefore, the space devoted to them in our journals is the same. Now, all this is very intelligible; but when due allowance is made for it, is it sufficient to account wholly for the apparent frequency of these Indian "scandals;" or are there other conditions of Anglo-Indian society affecting not merely the apparent, but also the existent? We cannot answer this question altogether in the negative. We believe that the comparative frequency of these Indian scandals has been very much exaggerated, because they have been obtruded more prominently upon public notice; but we do not deny that the comparison is, to some extent, to the disadvantage of India. There are circumstances, doubtless, which favor the growth of the evil in that country. It remains then for us to consider what they are.

The "scandals" of which we write are mostly military "scandals," and they are developed in time of peace. When India is convulsed with war, foreign or domestic, we seldom hear anything of these things, and it may be presumed that they do not exist. When men have a common enemy to face, they are little minded to quarrel among themselves. They have too much to do and too much to think of, to vex themselves or others about trifles. Moreover, a feeling of comradeship is engendered by the sense of a common danger, and the quest of a common object; petty animosities and irritations subside under the excitement of strenuous action; and are knit to each other in bonds of brotherhood at such a time, and know none but honorable rivalries. But in the dreary stagnation of cantonment life in India, our officers have too much time upon their hands. If idleness be not the mother of all the vices, she is assuredly the mother of strife. But it may be said that there is plenty of idleness in our English garrison towns. Doubtless, and our English garrison towns are sometimes hotbeds of scandal. But there are many circumstances which mitigate the evils of the *far-niente* in England. The climate of India during a great part of the year compels inaction. Military life, in time of peace, at home may not be burdened with very heavy duties; but there is much more social occupation than in the East. Existence may not be very profitable, but it is not a dreary blank. The curse of *ennui* does not sit upon our officers in such places as Maidstone and Canterbury, Dublin and Brighton. One station may be more or less lively than another; but on the whole there is no lack of amusement. Idle men of good address are always in requisition in our provincial towns. There are picnics, and croquet parties, and cricket matches in the summer; shooting and hunting and steeple chasing in the autumn and winter; and balls and dinner-parties at all seasons. In such circumstances officers diffuse themselves more than they can at an Indian station, where the society is so much more limited. What is the effect of a handful of people being, as it were, shut up together, with no possibility of escape, is especially observable in life on board ship. In the old times—not so very long ago after all—when the voyage to and from India occupied four or five months, it was seldom accomplished without a "scandal." People became very intimate and familiar with each other; and it often happened that the closest friends at the beginning of a voyage were the bitterest enemies at the end. If there were no quarrels before the ship entered the Hooghly or the Channel, it was a blessing for which the passengers had good cause devoutly to be thankful. Now, the society of a military cantonment in India very much resembles that of a large passenger vessel. People become very intimate and familiar with each other, and out of this intimacy and familiarity come contempt and strife. In the absence of all larger objects and interest, little things become great. Petty grievances and causes of offense are exaggerated. The apple of contention grows in time to the size of an immense gourd. It is watered and nourished on either side by the partisanship of lookers-on, who, in the general dearth of excitement, find a stimulating occupation in watching the affray.

We do not mean to say that military society in India is necessarily distinguished by the frequency of its scandals and contentions. We have known large stations, the residents of which have dwelt together for years in the utmost harmony; where the married families lived in affectionate intercourse with each other, and their houses were continually open to the younger officers of the cantonment. But as the stations which we have in mind were chiefly in the vicinity of the great presidency towns, the fact of which we speak rather strengthens than impairs our argument. In the vicinity of the presidency an officer has a larger circle of friends and acquaintances, and a greater diversity of objects of interest. Everything is on a larger scale. He does not see eternally the same faces, or from week's end to week's end hear the same style of conversation. But in an "up-country" station, if a man is bored, there is no escape; if he is *ennuye*, there is no relief. An absorbing occupation is an antidote against the poison of petty provocations. But there is seldom any such safeguard in the accompaniments of military life in a Mofussil station. We all know what are the jealousies and animosities—the rivalries and malignities—the scandals and backbitings—the "evil tongues and rash judgments"—which often make society in remote rural districts as unlovely and uncharitable as the spots on which they dwell are lovely and benign. But in the metropolis people have little time to quarrel, and they are case-hardened against small aggravations. The attrition of the world soon rubs off the mark left by paltry annoyances. But in small communities and in remote places these annoyances stick to men like burrs, because they have seldom sufficient occupation to wear them off. So it is in our more remote Indian military stations. Idleness begets and nourishes strife.

Another illustration of this may be discerned in the fact that we seldom hear anything of these "scandals" among the members of the Indian Civil service, who for the most part are occupied from morning till night in the performance of important duties. Take such a picture as this—and it is not an exaggerated one—of the daily life of a revenue officer in India:—

"We see him exerting daily, and with no vain or fruitless result, all his faculties of observation, of research, of penetration, of judgment. It is a strange sight—a wonderful proof of the power of intellectual and moral education—to watch the respect and confidence evinced by grey-headed men towards that beardless youth. We see him, in the early morning mist, stretching at an inspiring gallop over the dewy fields. Not unmindful is he of the hare, which scuds away from his horse's feet; of the call of the partridge from the brake; or of the wild fowl on the marsh. The well-earned holiday will arrive, when he will be able to follow these, or perhaps nobler game; but at present he has other work on hand. He is on his way to some distant point, where measurements are to be tested, doubts resolved, or objections investigated. This done, he returns to his solitary breakfast, cheered by the companionship of a book, or perhaps by letters from a far-distant land—doubly welcome under such circumstances. The forenoon is spent in receiving reports from the native officers employed under him; in directing their operations; in examining, comparing, analyzing, and arranging the various information which comes in from all quarters. As the day advances, the wide-spread shade begins to be peopled with living figures. Group after group of villagers arrive in their best and whitest dresses; and a hum of voices succeeds to the stillness, before only broken by the cooing of the dove and the scream of the parroquet. The carpet is then spread in the open air; the chair is set; litigants and spectators take their seats on the ground in orderly ranks; silence is proclaimed, and the rural court is opened. As case after case is brought forward, the very demeanor of the parties, and of the crowds around, seems to point out on which side justice lies. No need here of *ex parte* decisions, or claims lost through default. All are free to come and go, with little trouble, and at no expense. No need of lengthened pleadings. A few simple questions bring out the matter of the suit and the grounds on which it rests. No need of lists of witnesses. Scores of witnesses are ready on the spot, alike unsummoned and untutored. No need of the Koran or Ganges water. The love of truth is strong, even in an Indian breast, when preserved from counteracting influences; still more so, then, when the sanction of public opinion assists and protects the rightful cause. In such a court Abraham sat, when arbitrating among his simple-minded herdsmen. In such a court was justice everywhere administered in the childhood of the human race: before wealth increased, and with wealth complicated interests, and law became a science requiring a life's study to understand. Strange must that man's character be, and dull his sympathies, who, in the midst of occupations like these, does not find his heart accompanying and lightening his labors."

This is a sketch of civil work written by a distinguished civilian, and the truth of it has been amply confirmed by other writers of the same profession. In Mr. Charles Raikes' entertaining and instructive volume entitled "Notes on the North-Western Provinces," and in Mr. Edwards' more recently published work, "Reminiscences of a Bengal Civilian," we see distinctly the character of civil work in India—how varied and important, and, above all, how deeply interesting it is. As the extract which we have given represents this work on the revenue side, so Mr. Raikes' book chiefly treats of the judicial, and Mr. Edwards' of its political aspects.

Men who spend their lives in this way are not likely to be mixed up with petty "scandals." But very different is the existence of a military officer at an up-country station. During the greater part of the year, the heat of the climate forbids regimental exercises of any kind whatever, except in the morning and the evening, and even in the cold weather they occupy only a few hours of the day. There is a book-club and a band and a billiard-table (perhaps not all of these), and little or nothing beyond to occupy and amuse the mind. There is a good soil, therefore, for the growth of strife. The beginning may be very small; but it grows apace, and soon assumes portentous dimensions. And the worst of it is that in this view of the case, looking upon idleness as the root of the evil, there is every prospect of an increasing number of these scandals. The recent changes in the organization of the Indian Army have necessarily had a great effect upon military society. The Indian officer, "pure and simple," looking upon India as his home, taking a deep interest in the country and its people, studying the native languages so as to prepare himself for useful and honorable work, proud of his profession and content with his way of life, is now giving place to the "general service" officer, the bird of passage, who looks upon his residence in India as a period of hated exile, and only cares to kill the time until the happy hour of his release from the bondage which his soul abhors. With sixty or seventy thousand of European soldiers in India, the country must be overrun with officers of this class—honorable gentlemen and good military leaders—but with tastes and dispositions utterly untuned to the environments of Indian life. Exceptions may, doubtless, be found. Among the many there may be some who, looking seriously at their position, begin to discern attainable objects not unworthy of their best endeavors, and gradually open their eyes to the fact that an Indian career may not be so bad a thing after all. But that a very large majority will always be found who can by no means reconcile themselves to Indian life, is unfortunately not to be doubted. A hatred of India is natural to this class of officers. They have not enlisted for Indian service, and they look upon the necessity of taking their turn of duty in so abominable a country as the one great drawback from the advantages of their general position as officers of her Majesty's army.

And we are afraid that this is not all. There are many of the old race of Company's officers who, having gone out flushed with pleasurable anticipations of an Indian career, have been deprived of all heart and hope by the changes incident upon the transfer of the Indian Government to the Crown, and have settled down into a state of discontent from which it is scarcely probable that they will ever emerge. Every one now says that "India is not what it was. The Indian service is not what it was." There is a general hatred of India, of which those who left the country some twelve or fifteen years ago can form no adequate conception. There are few who are not eager to quit it, but who do not feel at the same time that, from the loss of prospects they have sustained, it is more difficult to quit it than ever. These "Indian army grievances" of which we have heard so much—words which, perhaps, to the general public convey only a very vague idea—have grievously affected that general efficiency which has its source in loyalty and content. We trust that the more liberal view, which has been taken by the present Government, of the equitable claims of the aggrieved officers, may have some effect in allaying the very natural and excusable irritation which for some years has disturbed the minds of the officers of the old Company's army; but we are afraid that those miserable words, "too late," are inscribed upon these acts of tardy justice. "The beautiful has vanished, and returns not."

> "Nothing can bring back the hour
> Of glory to the grass—of splendor to the flower"—

And nothing can bring back the confidence and affection which has once been banished by the acts of grievous injustice and wrong-doing.

But even apart from this, if the old Indian Army had been left in its normal state, still society would have been subjected to a baneful change by the influences of the Great Rebellion of 1857-58. This great historical event has doubtless shaken to its very foundation the security which Anglo-Indian residents once felt, and has engendered a bitter feud between the two races which years of peace will not be potent to allay. The atrocities which were committed during the season of convulsion has forced those who before loved, to hate India and her people. Time may mitigate this evil; but until it has brought "healing on its wings" the wounds will be open wounds, and our people will writhe and gnash their teeth under the infliction of these running sores. Whilst this feeling exists, even our old Indian officers cannot take the interest which they once took in their work. There is, naturally, an increased tendency to send the family to England; and so there is more and more weariness, and *insouciance*, and indolence, amongst those who were once interested and active, and who seldom or never hankered after home.

Assuming, then, that it is want of interest in the environments of Indian life, and general indolence and discontent, which, more than all else, are the provocatives of the "scandals" which have lately obtained such unfortunate notoriety in India, it is easy to perceive that there is one remedy, or none. If a man has work to do, and takes interest in doing it, we may be sure that he will not much concern himself about those paltry personalities which fructify into "scandals." Much has been written lately about the character of the European soldier (especially in India), and of the efforts made to improve it, but as the officer is so will be the soldier. If the officer thinks that his duties are limited to parade duties, there is small hope for the moral character of the men. More than twenty years ago an affectionate exhortation on this subject was anonymously addressed to the officers of the European army in India. It has since been published in the collected Essays of Sir Henry Lawrence, than whom no grander example of an Indian officer of the best school has ever shone out from the history of our Indian empire. We need make no apology for quoting them here, for nothing can possibly be more germane to the question under consideration:—

"It would be a wonder of wonders, if, neglected as he is, the European soldier were to occupy a higher place in the scale of Christian morality; but whatever he may have to answer for, it is almost beyond denial that the responsibilities of the officer are far greater than his own. The soldier's sins of commission are not so heavy as the officer's sins of omission, from which they are the direct emanations. The moral character of a regiment, be it good or bad, fairly reflects the amount of interest taken by the officers in the well-being of their men. The soldier wanders out of garrison or cantonment, and commits excesses abroad, because he has no inducements to remain within the precincts of the barrack square. He goes abroad in search of amusement—and he finds not amusement but excitement; he makes his way to the village toddy-shop, or to the punch-house; he seeks other haunts of vice; and when both money and credit are gone, perhaps he takes to the high road. This would not happen if regimental officers really did their duty to their men. It is not merely the duty of an officer to attend parade, to manœuvre a company or regiment, to mount guard, to sanction promotions, to see the pay issued, to sign monthly returns, and to wear a coat with a standing collar. The officer has higher duties to perform—a duty to his sovereign; a duty to his neighbor; a duty to his God, not to be discharged by the simple observance of these military formalities. He stands *in loco parentis;* he is the father of his men; his treatment of them should be such as to call forth their reverence and affection, and incite in them a strong feeling of shame on being detected by him in the commission of unworthy actions. It is his duty to study their characters; to interest himself in their pursuits; to enhance their comforts; to assist and to encourage, with counsel and praise, every good effort; to extend his sympathy to them in distress; to console them in affliction—to show by every means in his power, that though exiles from home and aliens from their kindred, they have yet a friend upon earth, who will not desert them. These are the duties of the officer—and duties, too, which cannot be performed without an abundant recompense. There are many idle, good-hearted, do-nothing officers, who find the day too long, complain of the country and the climate, are devoured with *ennui*, and living between excitement and reaction, perhaps in time sink into hypochondriasis—but who would, if they were to follow our advice, tendered not arrogantly but affectionately, find that they had discovered a new pleasure; that a glory had sprung up in a shady place; that the day was never too long, the climate never too oppressive; that at their up-rising and their down-sitting serenity and cheerfulness were ever present; that, in short, they had begun a new life, as different from that out of which they had just emerged, as the sunshine on the hill-top from the gloom in the abyss. Some may smile—some may sneer—some may acknowledge the truth dimly, and forget it. To all we have one answer to give, couched in two very short words—*Try it.*"

We need add nothing to this. We heartily echo these words, "*Try it!*"

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